



Annual Report 1987

1987

Annual Report

United States International Trade
Commission



Commissioners

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Anne E. Brundale, Vice Chairman

Alfred E. Eckes

Seeley G. Lodwick

David B. Rohr

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The Commission



Chairman Susan Liebeler, Independent of California. Mrs. Liebeler entered on duty April 20, 1984. Her term expires December 16, 1988.



Vice Chairman Anne E. Brundale, Republican of the District of Columbia. Ms. Brundale entered on duty January 3, 1986. Her term expires June 16, 1993.



Commissioner Alfred E. Eckes, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Eckes entered on duty September 21, 1981. His term expires June 16, 1990.



Commissioner Seeley G. Lodwick, Republican of Iowa. Mr. Lodwick entered on duty August 12, 1983. His term expires December 16, 1991.



Commissioner David B. Rohr, Democrat of Maryland. Mr. Rohr entered on duty March 27, 1984. His term expires December 16, 1994.

Message From the Chairman

The International Trade Commission was an exciting place to be in fiscal year 1987. This past year has seen major economic and political discussion over international trade.

In fiscal year 1987, trade legislation dominated the legislative agenda in the Congress, with both Houses passing omnibus trade bills. If passed, many of the provisions in each of these bills would affect the Commission. In response to requests from both Congress and the administration, Commission staff provided technical advice to the drafters of many legislative initiatives.

In addition to the ongoing investigative workload, the Commission continued to provide technical advice and assistance, as well as industry-specific competitive analyses to both Congress and the President. Fourteen analytical studies were completed during fiscal year 1987, and 12 more were requested for completion during fiscal year 1988. Further, the Commission provided information and assistance to the administration and to Congress in support of efforts involving conversion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States to the Harmonized System, negotiations concerning the U.S.-Canadian free-trade agreement, and the continuing Uruguay Round negotiations.

Over the past 2 years, the investigative caseload of the Commission has declined. In fiscal year 1987, the Commission completed 136 investigations, down from the 212 investigations completed in fiscal year 1986. Despite the reduction in caseload, the Commission completed several investigations that had major economic and legal impact. For example, in a recent investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission upheld the validity of domestic patents covering dynamic random access memory chips. This was

the largest 337 investigation in the Commission's history and required a substantial commitment of Commission resources. The hearing transcript alone comprised over 10,000 pages, and the exhibits more than doubled the size of the evidentiary record.

While the investigative caseload decreased, the Commission undertook several management initiatives to improve our skills and investigative techniques. In 1987, the Commission initiated an ambitious office automation program. During the year, the Commission awarded a fully competitive contract for the purchase of personal computers and evaluated, selected, and purchased a local area network system that will allow full integration of the personal computers. This new office automation plan will provide to each Commission office the capability to apply a vast assortment of software tools that can increase the efficiency and the accuracy of Commission work, from economic analysis to questionnaire design and development to the production of Commission studies and reports.

To sustain its reputation for solid, objective analysis, the Commission continued recruitment efforts aimed at locating and hiring superior staff. Training opportunities in many areas were offered to staff to ensure that the Commission take advantage of the most effective methods of questionnaire design, financial analysis, accounting, internal control, and automation. The staff has responded enthusiastically to all training, particularly to the challenge of learning new computer skills.

For the first time in the agency's history, the Commission initiated in fiscal year 1987 an active audit program that is designed to review and improve Commission operations. Reviews were

conducted in automatic data-processing operations and security, records management, procurement, and finance. In addition, the General Accounting Office reviewed overall operations. The staff is actively implementing the recommendations resulting from these activities and many improvements have already been made.

Planning for the Commission's imminent relocation has required an intensive effort on the part of many staff

members. It is a credit to their efforts that we are well prepared for this complicated and potentially disruptive event. Over the years, the staff has sometimes had to work in unpleasant physical conditions in the present facility. We look forward to our new home at 500 E Street SW. and the improved working environment.

I look forward to 1988 and the challenges the coming year will bring to the Commission.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Susan Liebeler". The signature is fluid and cursive, with "Susan" on the top line and "Liebeler" on the bottom line.

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Summary of Investigations Completed

Tariff Act of 1930:

Sec. 332 investigations	14
Sec. 337 investigations of alleged unfair practices in the importation and sale of imported products	20
Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations (countervailing duty, 27, consisting of 8 preliminary and 19 final; antidumping investigations, 103, consisting of 43 preliminary, 57 final, and 3 review)	130

Trade Act of 1974:

Sec. 131 and sec. 503 advice on possible trade agreements	3
Sec. 203 "review" cases	2
Sec. 406 "market disruption" investigations	1
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Total	170

Investigations completed during fiscal year 1987 and investigations pending on September 30, 1987, are shown in appendix A.

Introduction to the United States International Trade Commission

The United States International Trade Commission is an independent, bipartisan, quasi-judicial agency with broad powers to investigate all factors relating to the effect of U.S. foreign trade on domestic production, employment, and consumption. Although not charged with a policymaking or advocacy role, the Commission contributes substantially to the development of sound, equitable international trade policy.

Commission activities include—

- Making recommendations to the President regarding relief for industries seriously injured by increasing imports;
- Determining whether U.S. industries are materially injured by imports that benefit from pricing below fair value or subsidization;
- Directing actions, subject to Presidential disapproval, against unfair trade practices such as patent infringement;
- Advising the President whether agricultural imports interfere with price-support programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- Conducting studies on trade and tariff issues and monitoring import levels; and
- Participating in the development of uniform statistical data on imports, exports, and domestic production and the establishment of an international harmonized commodity code.

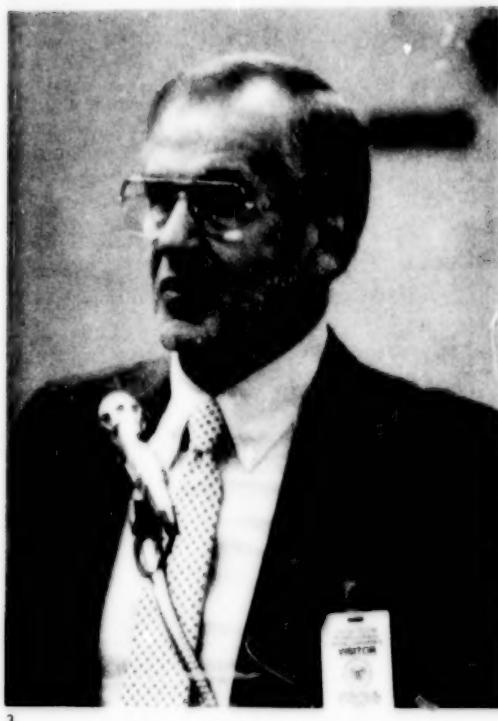
By statute, the Commission may act on its own initiative, on the petition of interested parties, or at the request of the President, the United States Trade Representative, the House Ways and Means Committee, or the Senate Finance Committee. The Commission staff of about 450 men and women, including attorneys, economists, investigators, international trade analysts, and data systems programmers, gather information and evaluate data to assist the Commission in its determinations. To get the facts and ensure that all sides of an issue are heard, extensive fieldwork is undertaken, and public hearings are held in Washington, DC, or, occasionally, in other parts of the country. The views of interested and affected parties such as labor, industry, agriculture, importers, and consumers are presented orally or in writing and are evaluated in the Commission's work.



2



1



3

In response to a petition filed January 14, 1987, by the Specialty Steel Industry of the United States and the United States Steelworkers of America, the Commission instituted a review investigation, *Stainless Steel and Alloy Tool Steel*, under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, for the purpose of gathering information in order to advise the President of the probable economic effect on the domestic industry if the import relief in effect were terminated. Witnesses testifying in support of the petition filed by the steel industries included U.S. Senator John Heinz, Republican of



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Pennsylvania (1), and the Pennsylvania delegation (2), including Representatives Joseph M. Gaydos, Richard T. Schulze, and John P. Murtha. Other witnesses testifying at the Commission hearing were Lynn Williams, president of the United Steelworkers of America (3), and Paul R. Roedel, president and chief executive officer of the Carpenter Technology Corp. (4). The hearing was held on April 2, 1987, in the Commission Hearing Room.

Part I. Investigative Highlights

Investigations Under Sections 201 and 203(i) of the Trade Act of 1974, the "Escape Clause"

Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251) provides a procedure whereby domestic industries seriously injured by increased imports can petition for import relief in the form of tariffs or quantitative restrictions (import quotas) (app. B). To be found eligible for relief under section 201, industries need not prove that an unfair trade practice exists, as is necessary under the antidumping and countervailing duty laws and section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. However, under section 201, a greater degree of injury, "serious" injury, must be found to exist. In addition, relief under section 201, although temporary, can be tailored to the needs of the injured industry.

The criteria for import relief set forth in section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 are based on article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an international agreement to which the United States is a signatory. Article XIX of the GATT is referred to as the "escape clause," because it permits a country to "escape" temporarily from its obligations under the GATT with respect to a product when increased imports of that product are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to domestic producers of a like or directly competitive product. Commission investigations under section 201 provide a basis for the President to invoke article XIX.

Subsections i(2) and i(3) of section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 provide for the Commission to conduct an investigation and then advise the President concerning the probable economic effect on a domestic industry of the extension, reduction, or termination of relief granted under section 201.

During fiscal year 1987, the Commission conducted no section 201 investigations. However, the Commission

conducted two review investigations under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974. The first investigation, *Stainless Steel and Alloy Tool Steel* (TA-203-16), was instituted on January 27, 1987, in response to a request from the Specialty Steel Industry of the United States and United Steelworkers of America. Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick advised the President that termination of the import relief with respect to stainless steel sheet and strip and stainless steel plate would not have an adverse economic effect on the domestic industries producing those products, assuming the continued administration of voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's) at present levels, but that termination of import relief with respect to stainless steel bars, stainless steel wire rod, and alloy tool steel would have an effect. Commissioner Rohr provided similar advice concerning the probable economic effect on the industries producing stainless steel sheet and strip, plates, bars, and wire rod but advised with respect to alloy tool steel that although termination would have some impact on the industry, there was little indication the industry had significant plans to use further relief to adjust import competition. Chairman Liebeler and Vice Chairman Brunsdale advised the President, on a product-specific basis, of their estimates of the declines in U.S. production, employment, and revenues and of the gains to consumers of termination of import relief and of termination of both import relief and VRA's. The President extended import relief for these products.

On March 20, 1987, the Commission received a petition from Harley-Davidson, Inc., requesting the Commission under section 203 to conduct an investigation and advise the President as to the probable economic effect of the termination of the import relief granted in 1983 to U.S. producers of heavyweight motorcycles (TA-201-47). Harley-Davidson, the petitioner in the original 201 case, stated that in the 4 years since

relief was granted to the industry, U.S. producers of heavyweight motorcycles had reinvested, improved their product, and reduced costs and that the import relief presently scheduled to last 1 more year could be terminated early. This was the first time that an industry receiving relief under the Trade Act of 1974 had requested early termination of relief. On April 9, 1987, the Commission received a letter from the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) requesting that the Commission conduct an expedited investigation under section 203(i)(2). The investigation, *Heavyweight Motorcycles* (TA-203-17), was instituted effective April 15, 1987. President Reagan visited the Harley-Davidson plant in York, PA, and cited the relief given to the heavyweight motorcycle industry as an example of the successful implementation of U.S. trade law. On June 19, 1987, the Commission advised the President that termination of import relief would have no significant economic effect on the domestic industry. As of September 30, 1987, the administration had taken no action on Harley-Davidson's request and the Commission's advice.¹

Investigation Under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974

Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 allows a U.S. industry to receive relief from imports from a Communist country when such imports are the cause of market disruption in the United States. "Market disruption" is defined to exist where rapidly increasing imports are a significant cause of material injury or threat thereof. As in section 201 investigations, there is no requirement that an unfair trade practice be found, and the Commission is directed to recommend

¹ Relief was terminated as of Oct. 17, 1987 (Presidential Proclamation No. 5727 of Oct. 9, 1987; 52 F.R. 38075, Oct. 14, 1987).

the appropriate relief if it makes an affirmative finding.

In fiscal year 1987, the Commission conducted one section 406 investigation, *Ammonium Paratungstate and Tungstic Acid From the People's Republic of China* (TA-406-11). The investigation was instituted on March 5, 1987, in response to a request from the USTR. The Refractory Metals Association had previously petitioned the USTR to make such a request. The Commission unanimously found market disruption to exist with respect to the subject imports and recommended that quantitative restrictions be implemented for a 5-year period. Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr recommended that imports of ammonium paratungstate (APT) and tungstic acid be limited to the larger of 7.5 percent of U.S. consumption or 1.116 million pounds of tungsten content (lb W). Chairman Liebeler recommended imports of the subject products be restricted to 17.2 percent of U.S. consumption. Vice Chairman Brunsdale recommended that imports be limited to 2.114 million lb W of APT and 245,000 lb W of tungstic acid. The President negotiated an orderly marketing agreement (OMA) with China that limits the Chinese exports of APT and tungstic acid to the United States; this is the first U.S.-Chinese OMA.

Investigations Under Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930

Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Investigations

Under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq., as added by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979), the Commission conducts investigations to determine whether a U.S. industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of such an industry is materially retarded, by



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reason of imports of merchandise that is being sold at less than fair value (i.e., dumped) or is benefiting from foreign subsidies (app. B). In the 45-day preliminary investigation, the Commission determines whether there is a reasonable indication of material injury or threat, or material retardation. The Commission renders its determination of material injury or threat, or material retardation, in a subsequent 120-day final investigation. The Department of Commerce determines whether dumping or subsidies exist and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy.

The Commission conducts investigations under the countervailing duty laws only when the imports are from a country that is a signatory to the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties or has undertaken similar obligations, or when the subject imports enter duty free. Most of the major free-world trading nations have signed the Code. With respect to imports from countries that have not signed the Code or undertaken similar obligations, an injury test is available only for products that enter the United States free of duty under section

Chairman Susan Liebeler and Commissioner Alfred E. Eckes (5) taste samples of orange juice at a Commission hearing held March 12, 1987. The hearing on frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil was held in connection with an investigation initiated by the Commission on October 23, 1986. The investigation was requested in a petition filed May 9, 1986, by Florida Citrus Mutual, an association of growers of citrus fruit for processing. On April 13, 1987, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured as a result of imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil.



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A bouquet of flowers (6) is displayed during a Commission hearing on February 2, 1987, on certain fresh cut flowers from Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Israel, and the Netherlands. The Commission instituted the investigation in response to a petition filed on May 21, 1986, by the Floral Trade Council, which consists of a group of domestic producers located primarily in California, Florida, and Colorado. On February 27, 1987, the Commission made affirmative and negative determinations with respect to the subject investigations.

Figure 1

*Statutory Timetable for
Antidumping Investigations
(in days)*

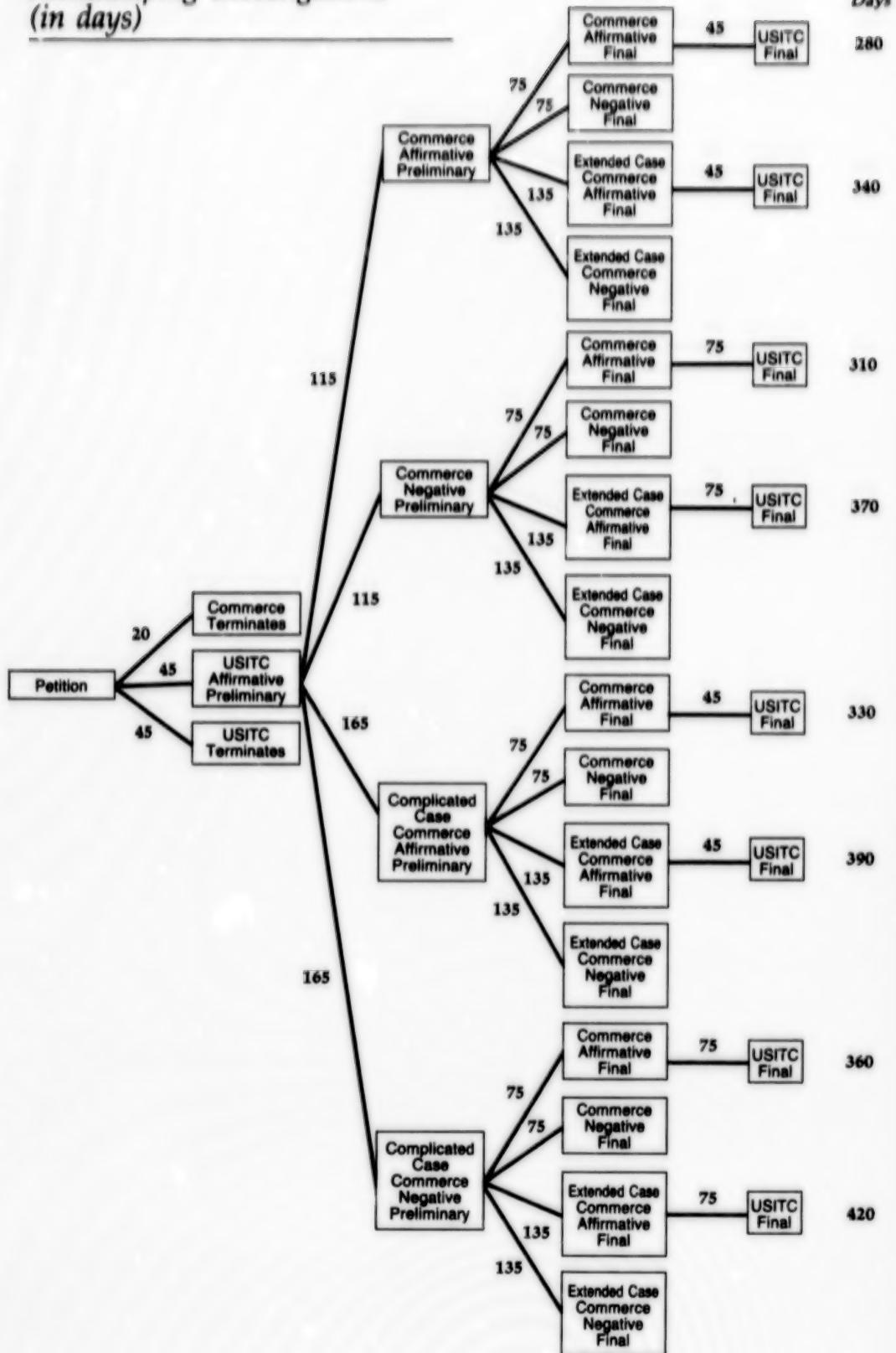
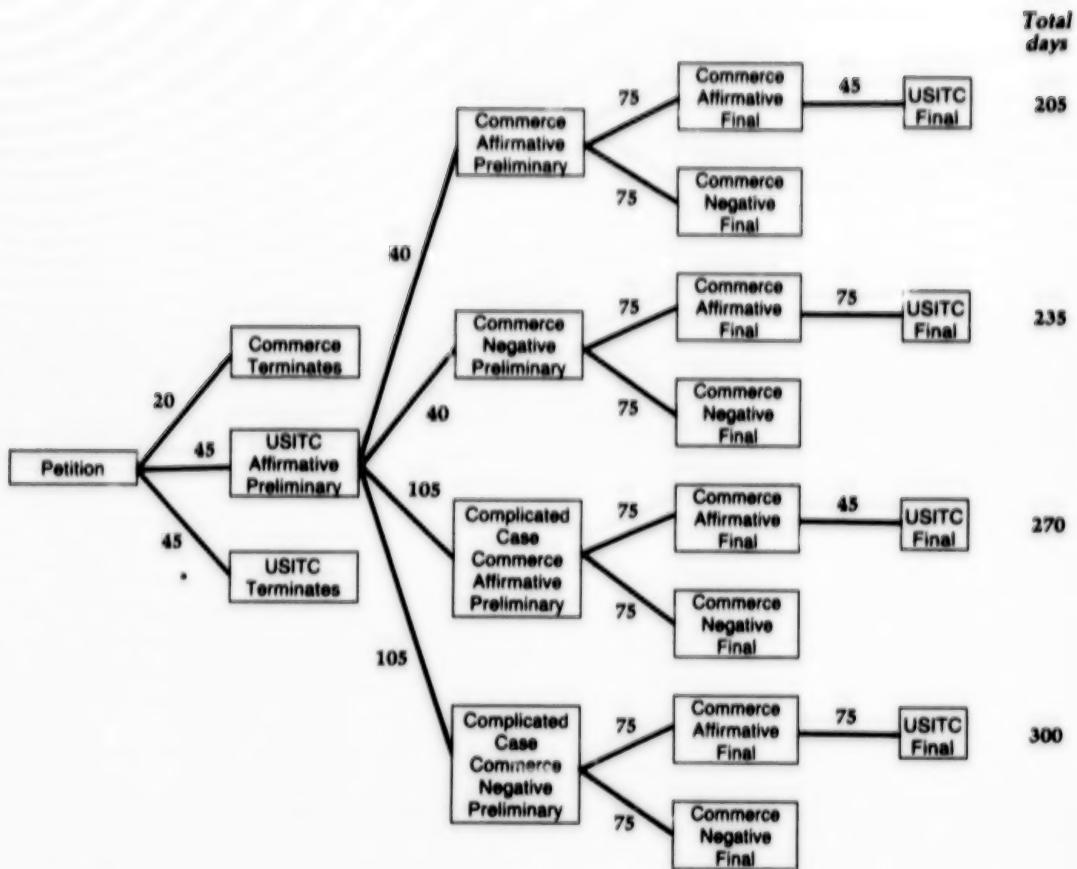


Figure 2
*Statutory Timetable for
 Countervailing Duty
 Investigations (in days)*



Section 751 Review Investigations

303(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303(a)(2)).

During fiscal year 1987, the Commission conducted antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on a wide variety of products. Appendix A includes a complete list of these investigations; figures 1 and 2 show the statutory timetables for these investigations. Further discussion is presented in the section of this report that describes the activities of the Office of Investigations.

Section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675) sets forth a procedure for the review of outstanding antidumping and countervailing duty determinations. Under section 751, whenever the Commission receives information concerning, or a request for a review of, an outstanding countervailing duty or antidumping duty determination, it must first determine whether there are changed circumstances sufficient to warrant such a review. If there are, the Commission conducts review investigations. In the absence of good cause, the Commission may not conduct a review less than 24

months after publication of notice of the original determination.

During fiscal year 1987, the Commission concluded a section 751 review in *Salmon Gill Fish Netting of Manmade Fibers From Japan* (751-TA-11), and instituted *Liquid Crystal Display Television Receivers From Japan* (751-TA-14).

Unfair Import Practice Investigations

Under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337), the Commission conducts investigations with respect to unfair trade practices in import trade (app. B). Most complaints filed under this provision involve allegations of patent, copyright, or trademark infringement or violation of the antitrust laws; other investigations include theft of trade secrets or passing off.

Appeals of Commission orders are heard by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Violators of Commission section 337 orders are liable for civil penalties of up to \$10,000 a day.

Section 337 investigations require formal evidentiary hearings held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) before an administrative law judge (ALJ). Parties to these investigations include complainants, respondents, and the Commission staff representing the public. Following a hearing, the ALJ issues an initial determination on all issues relating to violation of section 337; the Commission may exercise its right to review and may reverse the ALJ's decision. Complainants may seek temporary relief pending final resolution of a case.

In fiscal year 1987, alleged infringement of intellectual property rights was sought from the Commission by producers of computer-related equipment such as dynamic random access memories,

ink jet printers, and erasable programmable read-only memories; medical devices such as dental prophylaxis equipment; and consumer items such as feathered fur coats, smoke detectors, motorcycle helmets, metallized balloons, flashlights, and luggage products; and industries for other high-technology articles such as cellular mobile telephones.

During fiscal year 1987, there were 46 active section 337 investigations. The Commission terminated five investigations pursuant to settlement agreements or consent orders prior to an evidentiary hearing, suspended two investigations, and remanded one to the ALJ's. In addition, 3 complaints were withdrawn by the complainants and 13 were terminated on the basis of agreements. Of those investigations in which the Commission made final determinations on the merits, a violation of section 337 was found in five investigations, and no violation was found in seven investigations. At yearend, 19 investigations remained active.

Part II. Organizational Activities

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations is responsible for coordinating the Commission's countervailing duty, antidumping, and review investigations under provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, escape-clause and market disruption investigations pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974, and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to determine whether imports of agricultural products are interfering with programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Four investigative divisions make up the principal operating units of the Office of Investigations. The staff of 20 investigators and 4 supervisory investigators coordinates all facets of an investigation from the identification of primary data to be collected to the publication of the final report. The investigative staff, including the supervisory investigator, investigator, and a financial analyst from the Office of Investigations, as well as an economist, commodity analyst, and attorney from other Commission offices, acquires a working knowledge of the industry and the product under investigation, principally from primary sources such as industry questionnaires and visits to production facilities. In fiscal year 1987, for example, staff members observed the quarrying of granite, the processing of orange juice, and the manufacture of motorcycles in the United States. The staff seeks to understand the conditions of competition within the domestic market of the industry under investigation through research and consultation with technical and marketing specialists.

In the staff report to the Commission, the investigative staff coordinates and

presents data gathered from primary and secondary sources that reflect the economic condition and performance of the industry. Data include, but are not limited to, capacity, production, capacity utilization, domestic and export shipments, inventories, imports, domestic market shares held by U.S. and foreign suppliers, employment, hours worked, productivity, wages and total compensation, unit labor costs, pricing, distribution channels, and full financial data on the U.S. companies producing the product under investigation. The investigative staff also obtains and analyzes an abbreviated form of such information regarding the foreign industry producing the product under investigation.

The wide variety of products and market structures that are the subject of study by the Office of Investigations requires the staff to use various research techniques. In response to Commission concerns during fiscal year 1987, Investigations staff members closely examined value added to products at various stages of production in a number of investigations, and additional emphasis was placed on improving the quantity and quality of foreign-industry data. Also, increased efforts were made, including on-site verification visits, to ensure the accuracy of data submitted in questionnaires by U.S. market participants, and a new questionnaire format was introduced following recommendations made by the General Accounting Office. In connection with the new questionnaire format, the staff is testing computer software enabling desktop publishing. Staff members also continued to develop general computer skills that allow them to use data in such a way as to increase the Commission's ability to perform microeconomic analysis. For example, staff members designed spreadsheet programs for questionnaire tabulation on personal computers and developed improved standardized programs for the tabulation

of data on mainframe computers when the information is complex or when large numbers of questionnaires are involved. Also, work was begun on developing sampling guidelines for use in future investigations involving large numbers of producers or importers.

Investigations staff members work closely with officials at the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Customs Service, parties to the investigations and their attorneys, and company officials for both U.S. producers and importers of the product to obtain information and effectively manage the administrative details of an investigation. Investigators also provide assistance to the United States Trade Representative following a recommendation to the President by the Commission of action to take in section 201, 203, and 406 cases. The primary responsibility of the investigative staff is to present the Commission with an accurate and complete staff report in a timely and objective manner in order for the Commission to make an informed decision on the basis of the merits of the investigation. Finally, the investigative staff is responsible for protecting Confidential Business Information throughout each case.

The Financial Analysis and Accounting Division of the Office of Investigations consists of a supervisory financial analyst and four accountants and/or financial analysts. Their responsibility is to evaluate the financial performance of U.S. firms and industries that are the subject of Commission investigations. As required by statute, the staff develops information on the profitability of the U.S. producers on their operations that are the subject of the investigation and on their overall operations. It also examines research and development expenses, capital expenditures, asset valuation, return on investment, cash flow, and the effect of imports on U.S. producers' growth,

investment, and ability to raise capital. Accountants and financial analysts scrutinize cost allocations on product-line reporting and check for any distortions resulting from the relative importance of an individual company's data on the overall industry's financial picture. Several on-site verifications of the financial data and cost allocation methods of individual companies were conducted this year. Staff members routinely check other sources besides standard company financial statements in their analysis. The Financial Analysis and Accounting Division balances consistency in the presentation of data in reports with financial analysis appropriately tailored to the industry under investigation.

The Investigative and Financial Analysis Divisions of the Office of Investigations are assisted by the staff of the Statistical Analysis Division, which consists of two statisticians, a statistical assistant, and the supervisory survey statistician. This unit facilitates the collection, aggregation, manipulation, and reporting of questionnaire data throughout the course of an investigation. The staff also obtains trade data from other agencies and verifies figures in staff reports. In fiscal year 1987, the Statistical Analysis Division continued to expand and improve a series of programs that are used to enter and edit questionnaire responses and allow for a more varied and flexible analysis of aggregate data. The statisticians work with a variety of hardware at the Commission and elsewhere. The staff is instrumental in selecting the hardware and software best suited to processing the type and volume of data required.

The Commission's statutory investigative workload eased somewhat in fiscal year 1987 compared with that in fiscal year 1986 (app. C). Several of the most publicized cases are described in the "Investigative Highlights" section of this report. The number of investigations completed during the fiscal year declined

slightly, but the number instituted fell more sharply. The vast majority of these cases consisted of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Heavy industry continued to be an important, but no longer predominant, source of filings of petitions. Numerous cases involved steel pipe and tubular products, brass sheet and strip, pipe fittings, aluminum rod, and cement. The machinery sector filed an increased number of petitions with the Commission, including several on tapered roller bearings, forklift trucks, and forged crankshafts. One of the more publicized Commission cases involved a request by Harley-Davidson, Inc., to terminate relief granted to producers of heavyweight motorcycles in 1983 under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 prior to its scheduled termination date. Commissioners and staff visited all U.S. producers in this industry to observe how the introduction of advanced machinery and innovative management policies have lowered costs and improved performance. The Commission advised the President that termination of import relief would have no significant economic effect on the subject industry.

A number of other investigations conducted by the Office of Investigations involved chemical products, including aspirin, phosphoric acid, urea, potassium chloride, and several synthetic fabrics. An investigation was also conducted under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 on intermediate tungsten chemicals imported from the People's Republic of China. The Commission found that imports of ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid were the cause of market disruption and recommended that they be subject to a quota system. The President negotiated an orderly marketing agreement with China.

The Commission also used section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974 for the first time in connection with the filing of a 201

petition. The Commission decided to use this authority, previously used only in connection with section 337 investigations (concerning alleged patent and copyright violations), to gather information on the question of whether the petitioner could be considered "representative" of the "industry." The petition at hand involved forklift trucks and was actively opposed by several U.S. forklift truck producers. The 603 investigation (TA-603-10) was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

The bulk of Investigations' workload during fiscal year 1987 consisted of investigations involving a variety of consumer and miscellaneous products, including bicycle tires and tubes, cookware, granite, mirrors, and fresh cut flowers. A high-visibility softwood lumber case was terminated following U.S.-Canadian negotiations. High-technology investigations included those on color picture tubes and liquid-crystal-display televisions. Investigations of the computer chip industry remain suspended as intragovernmental contacts aim to resolve these trade conflicts.

Office of Administrative Law Judges

Before making a determination under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is required to provide an opportunity for a hearing in conformity with the provisions of subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (the Administrative Procedure Act). ALJs are appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105 with the responsibility for conducting such hearings. Following a hearing, the ALJ decides a case by issuing an initial determination, which may be reviewed by the full Commission.

The Office of Administrative Law Judges is made up of four judges and a support staff of attorneys, an economist,

and support personnel. ALJ's appointed by the Commission are selected from attorneys who have been designated ALJ's after the successful completion of a competitive examination administered by the Office of Personnel Management. These judges are required by law to give a fair hearing to all parties under the Administrative Procedure Act and to maintain independence from the rest of the Commission and the Commission's staff in matters relating to hearing and deciding cases. The judges in the Office of Administrative Law Judges came to the Commission after extensive trial experience in private practice, in Government, and as ALJ's in other Federal Government agencies.

Office of Unfair Import Investigations

The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is a party to adjudicatory investigations conducted under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The office represents the public interest and, as such, is responsible for ensuring that in these investigations a complete record is developed and the relevant issues are briefed for the factfinders—the ALJ's and the Commission. Investigative staff attorneys from this office actively participate along with private parties in taking discovery and creating a complete evidentiary record at the hearing. The investigative staff submits briefs on issues that arise during the investigation, as well as prehearing and posthearing briefs and proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to the ALJ's. Given the public-interest nature of section 337, the time constraints imposed by the statute, and the fact that many parties do not want to participate, the investigative staff's participation "on the record" ensures that the factfinder has all the relevant facts and is offered an independent focus on

the myriad of factual issues presented by the investigation.

The investigative staff is different from the private parties in an investigation because it represents the public interest rather than the partisan interest of any one of the litigants. Hence, the investigative staff assists the ALJ's in developing a complete record. In its briefings before the Commission, the staff discusses the complete record, including evidence and arguments in opposition to positions it has taken. Similarly, the staff analyzes the relevant legal principles set forth in Commission and court decisions as they relate to the issues and presents its views to the ALJ's and the Commission.

The Office of Unfair Import Investigations also has responsibility for reviewing section 337 complaints prior to institution of an investigation and advising the Commission whether the complaint alleges a cause of action cognizable under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and complies with the governing Commission Rules. Prior to institution, the office engages in informal investigation of the factual and legal bases for the allegations.

Another important function of the Office of Unfair Import Investigations is to protect the integrity of the Commission's processes. For example, recently the staff has uncovered instances in which complainants, for whatever reason, have chosen not to propose certain companies as respondents or have included in their complaints untrue or misleading statements. Under these circumstances, the staff has litigated vigorously to correct the situation, particularly since the remedy sought is not private relief alone, but very often action by the United States having an impact not limited to the parties participating in the investigation. In investigations where respondents do not participate, the staff takes discovery and in appropriate instances will offer evidence at the hearing.

against the interest of the complainant. When parties seek to terminate investigations pursuant to consent order agreements or settlement agreements, the staff may help facilitate the negotiations and reviews the agreements to ascertain whether they are in the public interest and comply with the Rules and, when the request is for a consent order, constitute a proper exercise of the Commission's jurisdiction.

The office is responsible for the Trade Remedy Assistance Center, providing general information to the public concerning all trade remedies and, in particular, technical assistance to small businesses enabling them to file petitions and complaints seeking trade remedies.

Trade Remedy Assistance Center

The Trade Remedy Assistance Center (Center) was established by Congress in January 1985 at the Commission pursuant to section 221 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, which added section 339 to the Tariff Act of 1930. The Center was established to provide general information to the public on remedies and benefits available under U.S. trade laws and to provide technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking relief under those trade remedy laws administered by the Commission.

In response to inquiries from the public, the Center provides information on the statutes that the Commission administers. (A summary of statutes involving the Commission is found in app. B; a summary of fiscal year 1987 litigation involving the Commission is found in app. D.) In addition, where appropriate, the Center makes referrals to other offices within the Commission and to other agencies responsible for administering particular trade laws. The general information service of the Center is available to all members of the public

regardless of whether the inquirer is a small business.

One of the functions of the Center is to provide technical assistance to small businesses. Technical assistance is available to an eligible small business seeking a remedy under one or more of the trade remedy laws administered by the Commission if because of its small size it has neither adequate internal resources nor the financial ability to obtain qualified outside assistance. Application for technical assistance involves certification by an officer or principal of the business that it qualifies as a small business under the Small Business Administration standards.

The Center assists eligible small businesses at the preinstitution stage in analyzing their trade-related problems and deciding which statutes may offer relief. The Center staff is available to meet with eligible small businesses to discuss the petition process and to help in organizing and assembling relevant background material. Technical assistance may include discussion of relevant Commission precedent and publications.

Technical assistance can be given for the preparation of petitions and complaints, including review of initial drafts submitted by the eligible small business and advice on additions, deletions, and possible alternative presentations, leading to the final preparation of the petition for filing with the Commission.

The majority of the inquiries to the Center come directly from small businesses. Other inquiries have come from Congress, Government agencies, trade associations, law firms, the press, and academia.

Office of Industries

The Office of Industries, with its staff of over 140 international trade analysts

and support staff, is responsible for providing the Commission, the Office of the President, the Congress, and the public with technical and economic information and assessments of U.S. industries and merchandise trade. Such information and assessments support the Commission in meeting its statutory and factfinding investigative caseload and its other technical responsibilities in such areas as tariff nomenclature, trade monitoring, review of proposed trade legislation, and general assistance to the Congress and President in trade matters.

In order to develop and maintain the required commodity-industry expertise for ready access by the Commission, the office is organized into six commodity divisions covering the major industrial sectors—agriculture and forest products, textiles and apparel, energy and chemicals, minerals and metals, machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous manufactures. Within these divisions, international trade analysts track the import, export, production, and sale of more than 12,000 agricultural, raw materials, and manufactured products in world trade. In addition, the Commission has trade analysts who monitor the U.S. services sector as it becomes the focus of increasing attention in international trade. The President, Congress, and the Commission rely heavily upon the expertise of the Commission's trade analysis staff to obtain an objective picture of the impact of international trade (imports and exports) on U.S. industry and of the factors influencing the competitive position of U.S. industry in domestic and foreign trade. Evaluation of the probable economic effects of liberalization of tariff and nontariff measures to support U.S. bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations is one of the most demanding and resource-intensive activities of the Office of Industries.

The office took a number of steps during fiscal year 1987 aimed at enhancing

its investigative analysis and improving further the quality of its reports. Specifically, initiatives were undertaken in the areas of system automation, questionnaire design and processing, data access, and report presentation. In fiscal year 1987, more trade analysts had ready access to word-processing and data-processing equipment as the office continued acquisition of personal computers and software, as well as providing for staff training and support. The office is also playing a major role in a study of Commission information storage and retrieval needs. A key part of this study is testing the feasibility of using optical scanning and optical disk storage devices to improve data storage and access for the Commission's trade analysts.

In the vital area of questionnaire design and processing, the office intensified efforts to improve sampling techniques and to work more closely with U.S. industry to sharpen questionnaire focus and improve the quality of questionnaire responses. Together, sampling and improved design aim at reducing the burden on industry respondents, improving the meaningfulness of questionnaire data, reducing the time required for Office of Management and Budget approval of questionnaires, and increasing time available for Commission analysis.

Investigations Under Section 332

During fiscal year 1987, the Office of Industries conducted 29 investigations under section 332² of the Tariff Act of

² Investigations conducted under sec. 332 are requested by the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, or either House of Congress or are initiated on the Commission's own motion. In fiscal year 1987, all one-time studies were requested either by the President or the Congress.

1930, including both one-time, factfinding studies and continuing industry surveys. A number of these studies explored areas where there is relatively little available information or investigative precedent. Such large efforts included the three assessments of probable economic effects concluded or undertaken during the year on (1) the proposed free-trade agreement between the United States and Canada, (2) the conversion of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences to the Harmonized System of nomenclature and its effects on U.S. industry and consumers, and (3) possible liberalization of trade in services between the United States and Canada. In addition, the office led studies on the international competitiveness of U.S. producers in such areas as jewelry, tuna, textile mill products, oilseeds, petrochemicals, steel sheet and strip, auto parts, optical fibers, and cattle.

Eleven continuing industry surveys were conducted under section 332 to aid the Congress or the executive branch in monitoring both U.S. imports and domestic production of various products. Five of these repetitive surveys were conducted at the request of the President, four were conducted at the request of Congress, and two continuing surveys are being conducted as a result of the Commission's own motion. During fiscal year 1987, the Office of Industries published surveys covering synthetic organic chemicals, trade under provisions 806.30/807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), canned mushrooms, brooms, stainless steel and alloy tool steel, steel subject to the President's program of voluntary restraint agreements, competitive conditions in the steel industry and industry efforts to adjust and modernize, heavyweight motorcycles, automobiles, rum, and nonrubber footwear. To improve work focus and efficiency, the office periodically reviews all repetitive studies and recommends reduction or elimination of studies as appropriate.

In addition to the studies completed in fiscal year 1987, at yearend the Office of Industries had begun preparations for gathering information that would assist the USTR in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, its most demanding task for the coming 18 months. In fiscal year 1988, the Commission will receive a formal request from the USTR, at the direction of the President, for its advice as to the probable economic effects of the multilateral trade concessions to be negotiated under the Uruguay Round. This study will constitute the single largest and most comprehensive analysis undertaken by the Office of Industries in recent years. Trade digests encompassing some 8,000 tariff rate line items will be prepared; the digests will analyze the economic impact of both tariff reductions and the removal of nontariff trade measures on trade in the global marketplace. Since, by statute, this study must be completed within 6 months of the formal request, detailed planning, including the preparation of sample digests, began during the latter part of fiscal year 1987.

Certain of the major studies completed in fiscal year 1987 were as follows.

Annual Survey Concerning Competitive Conditions in the Steel Industry and Industry Efforts to Adjust and Modernize (332-209)

In response to a request from the USTR, at the direction of the President, the Commission issued its third annual survey on competitive conditions in the carbon steel industry and certain segments of the specialty steel industry. The investigation is required to assist the President in his annual determination to the Congress as to whether major companies of the steel industry have met statutory requirements under section 806 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984.

(Public Law 98-573) to improve their international competitiveness. The report presents information for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1987, and selected comparative data from last year's report, which covered the 12-month period ended June 30, 1986. Included are data on U.S. producers' capacity, production, shipments, financial conditions, and employment, as well as information collected from producers and importers on prices, unfilled orders, and inventories. The report reviews actions the industry has taken to adjust and modernize, including information on changes in company/labor-related practices, organizational changes, cost reduction efforts, cash-flow commitments, and expenditures for worker retraining. The report also provides information on world steel pricing, labor issues, industry restructuring, and significant financial developments.

A Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Jewelry Industry (332-222)

At the request of the Senate Committee on Finance, the Commission instituted investigation No. 332-222 under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)) for the purpose of assessing the conditions of competition affecting U.S. producers of jewelry. The investigation analyzed key economic forces in the U.S. market and assessed the factors of competition between domestic and foreign products. The Commission issued two consecutive reports. The first report covered the costume jewelry segment of the U.S. industry and was completed in October 1986. The second report covered the precious jewelry segment of the industry and was completed in September 1987. Each of these reports includes statistical information concerning U.S. production, employment, trade, and consumption, and an analysis of competitive factors such as price, quality, design, marketing, and

market-access issues. The reports also include a discussion of U.S. and foreign government standards and regulations as to the country origin and precious metal content marking of jewelry, including customs procedures for enforcing such standards and regulations.

Competitive Conditions in the U.S. Tuna Industry (332-224)

At the request of the USTR, the Commission instituted this investigation for the purpose of gathering and presenting information on the competitive and economic factors affecting the U.S. tuna industry, as well as to update data the Commission gathered in an earlier section 201 investigation on canned tuna (TA-201-53, August 1984). The study provides (1) a profile of the U.S. tuna-harvesting and tuna-canning industry; (2) a profile of the tuna-harvesting and tuna-canning industries in Thailand, Taiwan, the Philippines, Japan, and Mexico; (3) a profile of the U.S. market for frozen and canned tuna, including levels and trends in U.S. consumption, trade, and prices for domestic and foreign tuna; (4) a comparison of market trade barriers to U.S. tuna exports to Thailand, Taiwan, the Philippines, Japan, Mexico, and other relevant countries, as well as such barriers to foreign tuna exports to the U.S. market; and (5) an analysis of the major competitive factors affecting domestic and foreign tuna suppliers in the U.S. market, including price, quality, resource availability, marketing, transportation, government involvement, exchange rates, and the probable impact of lifting the (then) current embargo on U.S. imports of Mexican tuna products.

U.S. Global Competitiveness: Building-Block Petrochemicals and Competitive Implications for Construction, Automobiles, and Other Major Consuming Industries (332-230)

The Commission received a request on February 12, 1986, from the Senate Committee on Finance to institute section 332 investigations on a series of U.S. industries key to future U.S. competitiveness. The request was made to assist the committee as it faces important decisions regarding a wide range of trade issues, including U.S. efforts in the Uruguay Round aimed at reducing international barriers to trade in goods, services, and investment flows. The request stated that the general purpose of the studies should be to provide information regarding the competitive strengths and viabilities of the U.S. industries, the extent and nature of competition facing the industry in foreign and domestic markets, and the extent to which any current trade problems result from special situations such as the strong dollar, debt and interest rate problems, or from more fundamental competitive problems. The Commission instituted six studies in fiscal year 1986 and 1987 as a result of the committee request including studies on optical fibers, building-block petrochemicals, steel sheet and strip, auto parts and equipment, textile mills, and oilseeds.

The building-block petrochemicals study was the first completed in the competitiveness study series. It analyzes data and information obtained from many sources including questionnaires sent to producers of building-block petrochemicals, end users of petrochemical products, and suppliers of the petrochemical products to the end users. It also presents and analyzes the aggregated comments of members of the U.S. industry on how they view their own industry's competitiveness. In addition, the study discusses the concepts and

determinants of competitiveness. The report provides information on the global market, the U.S. industry, and major world competitors and includes analyses of the industry in Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and other nations including the nonmarket economy countries. Further, the study includes insights into the competitive implications for major end-user industries such as construction, automobiles, and packaging.

Competitive Evaluation of a U.S.-Canada Free Trade Arrangement in Services (332-235)

In connection with work underway at the Office of the United States Trade Representative in preparing for trade talks on services, the Commission submitted a report to the President on April 24, 1987, which provides a competitive evaluation of a U.S.-Canadian free-trade arrangement in services. As requested, the study assesses the implications of liberalizing services trade between the United States and Canada in seven selected industries: accounting, advertising, data processing, insurance, telecommunications, construction/engineering, and motor transportation. The Commission report examines the magnitude of U.S.-Canadian services trade and operations in the selected industries, the particular regulatory environments and industry concerns with nontariff measures, and U.S. service industry priorities in the negotiations. The study also provides an analysis of the problems or obstacles that currently exist in Canada in these selected industries, as well as the potential trade benefits and impact to U.S. service exporters should those obstacles be removed. The Commission submitted the information in a confidential report to the President.

Probable Economic Effects on U.S. Industries and Consumers of Establishment of a Free Trade Area Between the United States and Canada (332-236)

The single largest and most significant study completed by the Office of Industries during fiscal year 1987 was an analysis of the effects of the proposed U.S.-Canadian free-trade agreement on U.S. industries and consumers. On July 2, 1986, the USTR requested that the Commission furnish advice with respect to negotiations initiated with Canada in June 1986, which, if successfully concluded and implemented, would establish a free-trade area between the two countries. Specifically, the USTR requested that the Commission provide advice on the following:

1. The probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for imports from Canada on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers;
2. The probable economic effect on the domestic industries and purchasers and on prices and quantities of articles in the United States if certain U.S. nontariff measures enumerated by the USTR were not applied to imports from Canada; and
3. The degree to which U.S. exports to Canada may be expected to increase and U.S. industries to otherwise benefit if imports into Canada of all products of the United States were free of duty and not subject to certain Canadian nontariff measures enumerated by the USTR.

The study was unique in several respects. It was the first major investigation of U.S. trade undertaken on the basis of the Harmonized System nomenclature. Developing the required 1981-85 Harmonized System data base necessitated leaving behind the familiar Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) (import) and Schedule B (export) data bases and designing, developing, implementing, and debugging an entirely new system that would accurately link imports, exports, production, and consumption in terms of the Harmonized System. The development of this system makes the Commission

possibly the only Government agency that can conduct this type of trade analysis in terms of the Harmonized System. Another unique aspect of this study is that it was the first in which the Commission had undertaken an analysis on a relatively detailed level that encompasses all of the agricultural, extractive, and manufacturing activities of a major foreign country, Canada.

President's List of Articles Which May be Designated as Eligible Articles for Purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (TA-503(a)-13 and 332-238)

In accordance with title V of the Trade Act of 1974, the USTR annually requests the Commission to provide advice on the effects on U.S. industry and consumers of modifying product or country eligibility under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The modification may take the form of product additions to or deletions from GSP eligibility or it may involve "graduation" of a country from GSP eligibility for specific products.

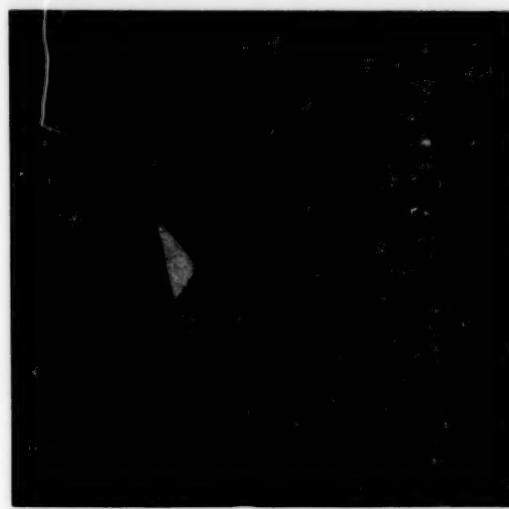
The Competitive Position of Canadian Live Cattle and Beef in U.S. Markets (332-241)

At the request of the Senate Committee on Finance, the Commission instituted this investigation to gather and present information on the competitive and economic factors affecting the U.S. and Canadian cattle and beef industries and the competitive positions of these industries in U.S. and Canadian markets. The study presents (1) descriptions of the U.S. and Canadian industries and markets; (2) an analysis of U.S. and Canadian imports; (3) descriptions of U.S. and Canadian customs treatment, including health and sanitary regulations; (4) an analysis of U.S. and Canadian Federal, State, and Provincial government programs

available to the industries; and (5) competitive conditions in the U.S. and Canadian markets.



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U.S. Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana (7), testified at a Commission hearing on the competitive position of Canadian live cattle and beef in U.S. markets. The Commission instituted the factfinding investigation on December 15, 1986, at the request of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee for the purpose of gathering and presenting information on the competitive position of Canadian live cattle and beef in U.S. markets. Also testifying at the hearing, along with numerous other witnesses, was Jake Dahl, president of the National Cattlemen's Association (8). The Commission hearing was held on April 16, 1987, at the Ramada Inn in Billings, MT.

Probable Economic Effect of Conversion of U.S. Generalized System of Preferences to the Nomenclature Structure of the Proposed Harmonized System U.S. Tariff Schedule (TA-503(a)-14 and 332-246)

With the pending adoption of the Harmonized System of tariff nomenclature on January 1, 1988, it will be necessary to convert the U.S. GSP to the Harmonized System nomenclature base. Since there is not a strict one-to-one relationship between the numbering systems in the current and pending nomenclature, changes will occur in GSP eligibility in many product areas. The USTR requested detailed Commission advice on the effect on U.S. industry and consumers of conversion of the GSP to the Harmonized System nomenclature.

Trade Monitoring

During fiscal year 1987, the Office of Industries continued the quarterly report series entitled *U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas*. The quarterly report is a product of the office's normal trade-monitoring activities and provides brief analyses of significant foreign-trade shifts in major industrial sectors as well as trade statistics for approximately 650 commodity groups within those major sectors. Four reports were issued in the series covering the second and third quarters of 1986, 1986 in its entirety, and the first quarter of 1987.

Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information

The summaries provide the Congress, Government agencies, the public, and business institutions with information on the commodities listed in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The current summary series, which is now

complete, provides comprehensive coverage of product uses, manufacturing processes, and commercial practices, and includes analyses of the numerous factors affecting U.S. and world trade in each commodity area. The current summary series is based on the nomenclature of the TSUS; the Commission plans to update the series, incorporating the new Harmonized System tariff nomenclature, as annual trade data become available under the new nomenclature, possibly in fiscal year 1989.

Office of Economics

The Office of Economics provides economic analyses to help the Commission perform its two main functions—to investigate the effects of U.S. foreign trade on domestic production, employment, and consumption and to provide expert advice to Congress and the President on international economic issues. The office has three divisions. The Research Division produces economic analyses of international trade issues of concern to the Congress, the President, or the Commission. The Trade Reports Division produces recurring trade reports and monitors trade, industrial, and agricultural policies of the major trading nations of the world. The Investigation Support Division works closely with the Commission's Office of Investigations on statutory investigations to determine the effects of imports on U.S. producers of competing goods.

Research Division

The Research Division provides technical analyses of international economic issues for the Commission and for policymakers in Congress and the

executive branch. Most of the analyses are done as part of the Commission's section 332 program, which is jointly managed by the Office of Economics and the Office of Industries. The Research Division also regularly assists in import injury investigations when the caseload of petitions is particularly heavy or when some aspect of an investigation requires expertise that an economist in the Research Division can supply.

The Research Division completed work on two section 332 investigations in fiscal year 1987. Both studies were requested by Congress. The first of these was *The Impact of Increased U.S.-Mexican Trade on Southwest Border Development* (332-223). This study examines economic conditions in the U.S.-Mexican border region and the effects that recent changes in U.S. trade with Mexico have had on the region's development. The study also reviews a number of proposals that have been made to help the economic development of the border region. The Commission conducted hearings in the border region in Texas and California to obtain information for the study, which was completed in November 1986.

The second study completed was *The Effect of Developing Country Debt Problems on U.S. Trade* (332-234). This study investigates the trade effects of the current debt problems faced by developing countries. The analysis concentrates on the debt problems of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, and the Philippines. Economists visited the first four of these countries to obtain information on the actions they have taken to cope with their debt problems. The study provides estimates of the effects of the debt problems on U.S. trade by detailed industry sector, as well as an analysis of the trade effects of the various measures these countries have taken in response to their debt problems.



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Witnesses (9) testify before the Commission during a hearing on preshipment inspection programs and their effect on U.S. commerce, held at the Omni Hotel and Convention Center, Miami, FL, on March 2, 1987. The factfinding investigation was instituted on December 16, 1986, under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 following the receipt of a request from the United States Trade Representative. Exporters testifying at the hearing indicated that the inspections have delayed shipments and involved unreasonable requests for business proprietary information or unnecessarily extensive and detailed pricing information. Initially, the exporters had petitioned the United States Trade Representative to institute an investigation under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Research Division economists also made important contributions to other studies conducted by the Commission. These include the study on a U.S.-Canadian free-trade area (332-196); the review of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (332-187); studies assessing the competitiveness of a number of U.S. industries such as (1) automotive parts (332-232), textile mills (332-229), optical fibers, technology and equipment (332-233), steel sheet and strip (332-231), building-block petrochemicals (332-230), oilseed and products (332-240), and precious metal jewelry (332-222); the effects of TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 (332-244); the annual report on the effects of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (332-227); the effects of preshipment inspection programs (332-242); and the effects of temporary duty suspensions of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (332-247). In each of these investigations, the Research Division is responsible for ensuring that the economic analysis is sound and meets state-of-the-art standards.

Research Division economists also devoted substantial time to unfair practice and import injury investigations, including the antidumping investigations on aspirin from Turkey (731-TA-364) and on wetsuits from Taiwan (731-TA-371), and the unfair import practice investigation on certain monocomponent toner (337-TA-253).

Trade Reports Division

The Trade Reports Division monitors foreign economic developments and policy changes that are likely to have effects on the U.S. economy. Country specialists monitor developments in major trading nations, and specialists on multilateral trade agreements review new

developments in trade negotiations and evaluate new and revised agreements.

Division economists worked on a wide range of trade issues in fiscal year 1987. They also responded to about 230 requests for specialized information and technical assistance from Congress, the public, and other Government agencies. In addition, the division prepared several recurring trade reports. As part of its international monitoring program, it produced two annual reports and a quarterly report on trade and trade agreements activities and a monthly review of current trade and policy developments. The division also led one important section 332 investigation and participated in a second.

The 38th annual report *Operation of the Trade Agreements Program*, released in July 1987, highlights major developments in U.S. trade policy during 1986. It includes a section on major developments in multilateral trade relations: the launching of the Uruguay Round of trade talks in September 1986, the extension of the Multifiber Arrangement in July 1986, and the U.S.-Canadian free-trade negotiations, which began in June 1986. U.S. trade relations with seven major trading partners—the European Community, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Brazil—are covered in detail. The report also includes a comprehensive view of developments during 1986 in the GATT and other multilateral forums and records details of actions taken by the United States in administering trade law.

Another annual report to the Congress, published for the second year in September 1987, evaluates the impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) on U.S. industries and consumers. The 1987 report assesses the changes in trade that occurred in the third year of the CBERA. It also examines current investment in the Caribbean countries as a barometer of the probable future effect of the program.

The quarterly reports on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) focus primarily on China, the Soviet Union, and the Eastern European countries. These reports provide up-to-date information on U.S. trade with the NME's, along with analyses of developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with these countries. Fiscal year 1987 was the sixth year of operation of the Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System. This system provides industry data on the degree of import penetration and allows the Commission to analyze imports of manufactured goods from NME's in relation to competing U.S. production. A special section on Soviet foreign trade reform is included in the December 1986 report, and a detailed country-by-country account of trade and economic developments in 1986 is contained in the March 1987 report.

The monthly *International Economic Review*, a staff publication, provides the Commission, Congress, and others interested in trade policy with analyses of current data on industrial production, prices, and employment in the United States and other major industrial countries. The *International Economic Review* also features articles on new and important trade and policy developments abroad. A section was added in June 1987 to provide a more detailed analysis of current U.S. trade developments. More than 800 copies are distributed each month.

The section 332 study managed by the division, *Pre shipment Inspection Programs and Their Effects on U.S. Commerce* (332-242), was requested by the USTR at the direction of the President as part of a five-point plan to address the concerns of U.S. exporters that had filed a petition under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. A confidential version of the study was transmitted to the USTR in July 1987, and

a public version was issued in August 1987. The Commission examined the operation of preshipment inspection programs in 1986, including those of 25 developing countries—8 of them important markets for U.S. exports. The report describes how these countries implement their preshipment inspection programs, describes inspection company procedures, reports on the experiences of U.S. and other countries' exporters with preshipment inspection, and discusses relevant international standards. The problems most frequently cited by U.S. exporters are assessed, and estimates are given of the cost of preshipment inspection programs in terms of delays and revenue losses.

Division economists also assisted the Office of Industries in their study of the effects of a U.S.-Canadian free-trade arrangement in services (332-235).

Investigation Support Division

Economists in the Investigation Support Division (ISD) worked primarily on countervailing duty and antidumping investigations in fiscal year 1987. In these investigations, ISD economists routinely collect information on market structures and prices. This information plays a major role in the Commission's analysis of the causal connection between imports and injury. To obtain this information, ISD economists must become familiar with channels of distribution, pricing practices, and nonprice factors that affect competition in the market being investigated. In fiscal year 1987, ISD economists analyzed markets as diverse as fresh cut flowers, Portland hydraulic cement, semiconductors, brass sheet and strip, frozen concentrated orange juice, industrial urea, and forged steel crankshafts. For each market, they investigated such economic issues as seasonality, transportation costs,

assumption of risk, storage costs, and substitutability.

In fiscal year 1987, the division encountered mounting demands for economic analysis of market behavior and of specific injury criteria in title VII investigations. Substantial staff effort was devoted to meeting this challenge. For each final investigation, the division began providing a supplemental memorandum that summarizes purchasers' responses to questions about market dynamics. The memorandum describes the purchasing process in detail and provides additional insight into the role that imports play in the market. ISD economists also continued to refine the economic injury criteria memorandums that were initiated in 1986. New efforts were made to provide quantitative estimates of elasticities and other information requested by Commissioners. Outside parties have also begun to submit technical information on these subjects.

ISD economists have increased the use of econometric models in their investigations. For instance, in the frozen concentrated orange juice investigation, the economist used two-stage least squares to estimate an econometric model of the relationship of prices and production of fresh oranges, the factors influencing orange juice imports from Brazil, and the relationship of prices and shipments of U.S.-produced orange juice. In the fresh cut flowers investigation, econometric estimates were developed to determine elasticities of demand for different varieties of imported flowers.

ISD staff also had the opportunity in 1987 to work on section 203 and section 406 investigations. These investigations required more elaborate economic analysis than that required for title VII investigations. In two section 203 investigations, division economists used economic models to examine the probable economic effects of terminating section 201 relief for stainless steel and alloy tool

steel and for motorcycles. These effects include those on the quantity of imports, the prices of imports and domestic output, employment, and consumers. In the investigation on specialty steel products, the analysis was complicated by the existence of overlapping import relief measures—quotas, tariffs, OMA's, and voluntary restraint agreements. A third investigation was a section 406 action on ammonium paratungstate (APT) and tungstic acid from the People's Republic of China. This investigation, only the eleventh section 406 to come before the Commission since the Trade Act of 1974, examined whether imports of APT and tungstic acid from a nonmarket economy country were increasing so rapidly as to disrupt the domestic market. The Commission determined that market disruption was occurring, and an ISD economist assisted the Commission in arriving at remedy recommendation by providing a detailed economic analysis of alternate remedy proposals, including different quotas and tariffs.

The specialty steel and APT investigations afforded division economists the opportunity to assist other Government agencies in 1987. Following the Commission's recommendations in these investigations, ISD economists worked with the Office of Executive and International Liaison in explaining these recommendations to a task force of executive branch agencies. ISD staff also provided technical advice to those drafting options for the President's determination.

Office of Executive and International Liaison

The Office of Executive and International Liaison is responsible for coordinating relations between the Commission and the USTR and other executive branch offices with trade agreements responsibility. The office also

serves as the Commission's liaison with U.S. embassies abroad and occasionally with foreign governments. The director of the office represents the Commission on the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), chaired by the USTR. In this capacity, the director provides technical information and advice in furtherance of the Committee's work. In addition, the office plans, monitors, and reviews the work of the Commission staff as it relates to the operation of the trade agreements program.

Throughout fiscal year 1987, participation in the negotiations on a U.S.-Canadian free-trade agreement and the provision of technical assistance for those negotiations constituted the major activity of the office. Other important areas of work included the beginning activities in the working groups in the new Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which was launched by a GATT ministerial meeting at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in late 1986, and continued assistance in the GATT negotiations associated with adoption and implementation of the Harmonized System tariff nomenclature, the administration of the Generalized System of Preferences, and numerous miscellaneous activities in the execution of U.S. trade policy by the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements

The Commission's expertise in trade monitoring, tariff drafting and analysis, nontariff barriers to trade, and related matters is of great importance in the U.S. Government's development and implementation of trade policy. The staff of attorneys, nomenclature analysts, international economists, and other

personnel in the Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements assists the Commission in providing information and advice in these areas.

In fiscal year 1987, much of the office's efforts again focused on the potential conversion of the U.S. customs tariff into the nomenclature structure of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, known as the Harmonized System. This tariff and statistical nomenclature for goods in international trade has been prepared by many countries under the aegis of the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels, Belgium, during the last several years.

The Harmonized System, when implemented by numerous trading nations by way of an international convention, will facilitate trade by requiring common descriptions for merchandise in international trade. The new nomenclature will most likely be made effective by many countries on January 1, 1988; legislation permitting U.S. adoption of the Harmonized System is before Congress.

Though work on the convention and the nomenclature has been completed, office staff members are involved in ongoing work and meetings of the Council's Harmonized System Committee and related bodies. Staff members provided significant assistance in the Geneva negotiations under article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade aimed at accommodating the changes in duty rates necessitated by the conversion, and the staff regularly affords support by maintaining and updating the U.S. trade data base, files, and concordance.

Office staff also assist other U.S. Government agencies, including the Bureau of the Census (during their conversion of the U.S. export schedule to the Harmonized System nomenclature), in drafting tariff and explanatory provisions, and preparing technical documents. Office attorneys prepared draft legislation at the request of the USTR to implement the

new tariff schedule and are now working on a Presidential proclamation to make the new tariff effective and adopt conforming changes in various trade programs. The new Harmonized System tariff schedule will, upon implementation, replace the existing Tariff Schedules of the United States following consideration of comments from the private sector, Government entities, and U.S. trading partners.

Until that date, however, the TSUS continues to set forth the rates of duty, including preferential treatment, and statistical reporting provisions applicable to all articles imported into the United States. Each year the office prepares the Commission's publication of the annotated TSUS and the periodic supplements updating its provisions. The TSUS contains about 7,500 legal classifications arranged in a hierarchical structure and covers each article that may be imported into the United States. Each such provision is assigned a five-digit number to identify the product or products it covers for duty collection purposes. Then, for statistical purposes, many legal categories are divided into narrower groupings, each identified by two additional digits, permitting import statistics to be collected about these smaller classes of goods. There are now about 16,000 such statistical annotations.³

These annotations, along with the provisions in the export schedule (the Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States, known as schedule B), are created, terminated, or modified by the Committee for Statistical Annotation of

³ About 47,000 potential statistical annotations appear in the TSUSA, of which about 43,000 are in schedule 3 (covering textiles and apparel). Of the 43,000, trade is reported under about 5,000 provisions; the Bureau of the Census reports trade in multiples of 10 (decades) for cotton yarn and cotton fabrics for about 40,000 annotations.

Tariff Schedules. The Committee is an interagency body chaired by this office and includes representatives of the Bureau of the Census (Department of Commerce) and the Customs Service (Department of the Treasury). Each year, the Committee reviews many requests from both Government agencies and the trading community regarding the annotations, including many intended to improve the comparability of U.S. import and export statistics. In fiscal year 1987, 40 requests for statistical annotations in the TSUSA and 3 requests for provisions in schedule B were considered by the Committee. Of these requests, the Committee approved 27, rejected 4, and postponed consideration of 12.

During fiscal year 1987, the staff prepared one supplement to the basic 1987 edition of the TSUSA and began work on a second one to reflect statutory amendments and modifications resulting from Presidential proclamations and other trade actions. Many proclamations and *Federal Register* notices were drafted by office attorneys and analysts; some related to the GSP and others were requested by the United States Trade Representative.

Work on GSP-related matters is a major area of staff involvement. The GSP comprises unilateral tariff preferences given by many developed countries to various products of developing countries. The U.S. GSP program was authorized by the Trade Act of 1974 and was extended until 1993 in the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. The Commission has annually provided a great deal of assistance in the overall administration of the GSP. This involvement encompasses (1) work associated with the yearly TPSC review of the program, during which petitions are received from importers, U.S. producers, and foreign governments for changes in the products designated as eligible for GSP treatment; (2) statistical analysis needed each year to ascertain those countries that may either lose or regain eligibility for duty-free treatment of particular products

under the "competitive need" formula; (3) drafting Presidential proclamations to modify the GSP; and (4) preparation of a booklet published yearly to set forth a complete and current list of eligible articles and beneficiary countries.

Pursuant to requests from the President, under section 503(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission investigates each of the products covered by petitions accepted for review. In each case the Commission advises the President of the probable economic effect on U.S. industries and consumers of the requested modification to the GSP. Staff members participate in these studies and are also involved in converting the current GSP program as reflected in the TSUS into the Harmonized System-based schedule.

Office staff members take part in other trade agreements work of the Commission and of the TPSC. In particular, during fiscal year 1987, a considerable volume of work and a section 332 study relating to the negotiations for a potential U.S.-Canadian free-trade area were produced by office staff. Further, the office undertakes activities related to the GATT, the various framework agreements (such as the Standards Code), and international commodity agreements. A member of the office staff serves as the U.S. Government's technical advisor in its participation in the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, and various staff members produce trade data used by U.S. representatives in several trade agreements. Finally, the office is responsible for maintaining the *Looseleaf Consolidated U.S. Schedule of Concessions* under the GATT, usually known as Schedule XX.

Office of Data Systems

The Commission maintains a comprehensive data collection,

manipulation, and storage capability to support its multifaceted trade mission activities. The Office of Data Systems, through the functions performed by its library, data processing, and statistical staff, carries out the Commission's responsibility in this area. The Office of Data Systems provides a variety of information services and resources through the ongoing activities of its four divisions: Computer Services Division (CSD), Library Division, Statistical Services Division (SSD), and Applications Development Division (ADD).

The CSD oversees access to and usage of the agency's two primary computers, the National Institutes of Health Computer System 370 and the in-house IBM 4331, located in the Bicentennial Building, across from the ITC Building, as well as all of the related equipment and software required by agency users. In fiscal year 1987, CSD participated in two major procurement activities: one to consolidate and improve maintenance support for all agency office automation/data processing equipment, and the second to acquire personal computers as part of the agency's Office Automation Replacement System (OARS) project. In addition, several projects related to Information Resources Management (IRM) were undertaken including an automated data processing (ADP) security study, an information storage and retrieval study, an IRM management review, and a review of existing ADP applications.

The Main Library continues to maintain a definitive collection of materials dealing with international trade and related topics. Included are published Census statistics, legislative histories, monographs, and serials totaling nearly 90,000 volumes. In addition, the library has extensive periodical and microform collections.

Major projects for the year centered around preparations for the move to the new building. The largest project by far was the weeding project. The project

covered a 6-month period and involved nearly a dozen temporary workers in addition to regular staff. The goal of the project was to review the complete library collection with an eye toward discarding books judged no longer useful to agency staff. Approximately 8,000 books were weeded from the collection, and over 40,000 catalog cards were pulled and destroyed or modified. Many catalog records were corrected, additional material was collated and sent to the bindery, books were relabeled, and fragile material was identified and placed in acid-free boxes. Books that had been standing on the tops of ranges were integrated into the stuck collection in correct order on the shelves, and the shelves themselves were straightened.

The library also conducted a recall of periodicals. A number of books and periodicals charged to the divisions over the years were returned to the library.

The library is ending its year by planning the shelf space allocation in the new building. The staff is working with the divisions in order to determine which of the 2,500 periodicals titles will be stored in the divisions and which will be stored in the library.

The library continues to expand database services and now subscribes to the Wilsonline database of reference information. Requests for information contained on disks are now received on a regular basis. Improvements in the acquisition system have allowed the library to reduce the number of purchase orders processed while at the same time increasing the actual amount of material ordered. In 1982, the library processed 600 purchase orders; this year, it processed approximately 250. At an estimated cost of \$150 per purchase order to process, the savings are significant.

During the coming year, the library hopes to install an automated circulation system, expand on its ability to provide document delivery services, and

investigate the feasibility of compact disk storage of older publications.

SSD continued its support of the agency's analytical and informational needs in fiscal year 1987. SSD's statisticians advised the Commission's staff on the application of statistical theory in the Commission's work, especially the use of sampling for obtaining information needed in the Commission's investigative and research studies. The division responded on a daily basis to inquiries for trade data, assisted in evaluating data reliability issues, and consulted with appropriate sources regarding information and preferred analytical techniques.

SSD maintained and provided access to trade data files widely used within the Commission and was instrumental in the agency's acquisition of TRINET, a new data source containing detailed information on domestic industries. SSD staff prepared four statistical bulletins summarizing import and export information for use in the trade community. In addition, the division served as liaison between the Commission and other Government trade agencies on trade data matters.

During fiscal year 1987, SSD performed detailed statistical reviews of 92 Commission investigative reports. It contributed to the preparation and/or review of numerous Commission publications, including the 1986 *Operation of the Trade Agreements Program*, the quarterly East-West trade reports, the second annual report *The Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act*, and two studies of imports under TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00. SSD's statisticians assisted the Offices of Industries and Economics in drawing representative stratified samples in a number of 332 investigations, including *A Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Jewelry Industry, Phase II: Precious Jewelry*, *A Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Automotive Parts Industry, Preshipment Inspection Programs*, and *The Use and Economic Impact of TSUS Items*

806.30 and 807.00. This increased use of sampling in Commission 332 studies was undertaken to reduce respondent burden as well as Commission costs, while ensuring reliable information to meet study requirements.

ADD provides analysis and programming support for all new agency applications requiring mainframe computer processing and provides technical support for maintenance of existing production systems residing on either the in-house computer or the National Institutes of Health Computer Center's system. ADD staff members are responsible for developing and maintaining systems that include support for international trade negotiations as well as a variety of trade statistics and administrative reports.

In fiscal year 1987, the office continued its support of the further ongoing negotiations of the Harmonized System and Canada free-trade agreement for the Office of Executive and International Liaison. The office also provided the primary data-processing support to the Office of Industries for the study of the Generalized System of Preferences conversion to the Harmonized System. This past year an on-line Personnel Accounting System was added to the list of administrative activities which ADD supports.

Office of Congressional Liaison

The Office of Congressional Liaison is responsible for coordinating Commission services to Congress and informing the Commission of relevant congressional action. A major responsibility of the Office of Congressional Liaison is responding to telephone and mail inquiries from congressional offices. Although the number of both telephone and mail inquiries was down in the 1987 fiscal year, the complexity of the issues was often

greater than in previous years. Trade legislation was a major focus during the first half of the 100th Congress, and the numerous bill provisions affecting the Commission and other trade agencies caused congressional offices to make greater use of the Commission's technical staff expertise.

The 100th Congress, which began in January 1987, was dominated by the trade debate, as the 99th Congress had been before it. During fiscal year 1987, over 430 trade bills, including omnibus trade legislation, were introduced in the House and Senate. Many of these bills, including the omnibus bills, contained provisions which, if passed, would affect the operations of the Commission, including title VII, section 201, and section 337 investigations.

By mid-1987 both Houses had passed omnibus trade bills. By September conferees had been selected and most jurisdictional issues had been resolved. Both the House and Senate leadership hoped to complete the conference and present the President with a bill by Thanksgiving. However, with other legislative priorities, including budget reconciliation, on the agenda, it seemed unlikely that so ambitious a schedule could be met. Further, with 17 subconferences involving 199 Members of Congress and 15 committees of both Houses, the mere logistics of scheduling the various subconferences also reduced hope of completing action on the bill within that timeframe.

The Commission often has the opportunity to hear from Members of Congress during hearings dealing with matters affecting Members' constituents. During fiscal year 1987, seven Members of Congress testified before hearings held in Washington, DC, and in the field. Issues addressed by Members included stainless steel and alloy tool steel and the competitive position of Canadian live cattle and beef.

During fiscal year 1987, the Commission initiated six factfinding studies under section 332 of the Trade Act of 1974 and completed seven during the fiscal year. The Commission also completed 273 miscellaneous tariff bill reports for the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees (app. E). These reports provided statistical, legal, and industry background information for committee use during deliberations on the legislation.

Office of the Secretary

In many instances, the Office of the Secretary is the first point of contact with the Commission. Such contact can be in connection with one or more of the various roles played by the office. The Secretary to the Commission is responsible for compiling and maintaining the Commission's official records. The Office of the Secretary functions as the point of entry where petitions, briefs, and other legal documents are received from parties, embassies, the public, and other Government agencies; it also serves as the point of issuance for the Commission's notices, reports, and orders relating to the conduct of investigations. The Secretary's position is the only one in the agency besides those of the six Commissioners established by law.

The Secretary also schedules and participates in all Commission meetings and hearings. The office staff must plan and coordinate work relating to transcripts or tape recordings of the proceedings, witness lists, the timing of testimony, and the display of exhibits before the Commission. When the Commission travels to another location for a hearing, the staff assists in making the logistical arrangements for such hearings. The Commission held 47 meetings and 33 days of hearings in fiscal year 1987.

An additional function of the Office of the Secretary is, as an outgrowth of its recordkeeping responsibility, to serve as the depository for historical information relating to the Commission's development as an institution since its inception in 1916.

The Secretary is responsible for administering requests for confidential treatment of proprietary information, requests for information issued under protective order, and requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act. The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6) describe Confidential Business Information and the Commission's rationale for maintaining the confidentiality of proprietary business information. Examples of information the Commission considers to be eligible for confidential business treatment are data relating to secrets, sales, shipments, profit, or employment of individual firms. The rationale for maintaining the confidentiality of such data is twofold. Disclosure would have the effect of either (1) impairing the Commission's ability to obtain information necessary to perform its statutory functions or (2) causing substantial harm to the competitive position of the entity from which such information was obtained. The Secretary received 399 such requests during fiscal year 1987, representing an 8-percent decrease from the number in fiscal year 1986.

Under the Commission's Rules (19 CFR 207.7), a counsel for parties involved in legal actions at the Commission may apply for the release of Confidential Business Information under a protective order. This practice is administered by the Secretary. The Secretary received 81 such requests during fiscal year 1987, 18 percent less than in fiscal year 1986. A total of 75 requests were granted in whole or in part; 3 requests were pending at the end of the fiscal year.

The Commission's Rules (19 CFR 201.17-201.21) provide for requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Essentially, the act supports the public's right of access to Government records with explicit exceptions. At the Commission, most denials of access to information involve information that is business confidential, involve personnel matters, or relate to predetermination staff advice to the Commission. Under the Commission's Rules, the determination as to each request is made by the Secretary. The Secretary considered 113 requests during fiscal year 1987, 21 percent less than in fiscal year 1986. Of the requests received, 81 were granted, entirely or in part; the remainder were denied, were withdrawn, were pending at the end of the fiscal year, or the agency had no records of the type requested.

Office of Public Affairs

Established as a separate office in 1987, the Commission's professional public relations component is the Office of Public Affairs. The Public Affairs staff briefs members of the press about Commission activities such as hearings, investigations, and determinations; answers written and phoned inquiries from the public; and publishes press releases, brochures, media advisories, the Commission's annual report to the Congress, and other information and educational materials intended for public use. An important Public Affairs staff function is aiding foreign visitors, educators, and students; businessmen; consumers; congressional staff; foreign, State, and local government officials; and other interested members of the public in understanding Commission activities.

In addition to serving as the Commission spokesman, the Public Affairs Officer has a principal responsibility of

advising and counseling Commissioners and senior staff in public relations matters and planning and administering the Commission's media relations programs. The Director of the Office of Public Affairs also is the Commission's representative to the President's Consumer Affairs Council.

Office of Administration

Major activities for the Office of Administration during fiscal year 1987 were (1) preparing for the physical relocation of the Commission to a consolidated site; (2) implementing audit recommendations by Arthur Andersen & Co. and the General Accounting Office; (3) implementing the new Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS); (4) strengthening the Commission's program on safeguarding sensitive information; (5) strengthening the Commission's procurement function while handling an increase in contract processing, particularly for office automation; and (6) handling labor-management activities of the Commission.

On April 18, 1986, the General Services Administration (GSA) signed a lease with Boston Properties for the Commission to occupy the first seven stories of a nine-story office building to be built at 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC. The new building will accommodate all of the Commission's operations and is expected to be ready for occupancy in December 1987. The new location will allow the Commission to be housed in one location for the first time since 1975. The Commission's relocation was required by Public Law 98-523, which authorized GSA to transfer the Commission's headquarters building at 701 E Street NW. to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Office of Administration devoted a great deal of time to the relocation throughout the fiscal year. During fiscal

year 1987, space layout planning and review of construction plans took a great deal of time. As fiscal year 1987 drew to a close, the Office of Administration was heavily involved in coordinating preparations for the physical move.

During January-March 1987, the Commission underwent an intensive audit of its accounting operations and its financial statements as of September 30, 1986. The audit, performed by Arthur Andersen & Co., resulted in an unqualified certification of the Commission's financial statements as of September 30, 1986.

Also, to ensure the effectiveness of the agencywide system of internal controls established pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and subsequent guidance, formal training was provided to senior managers.

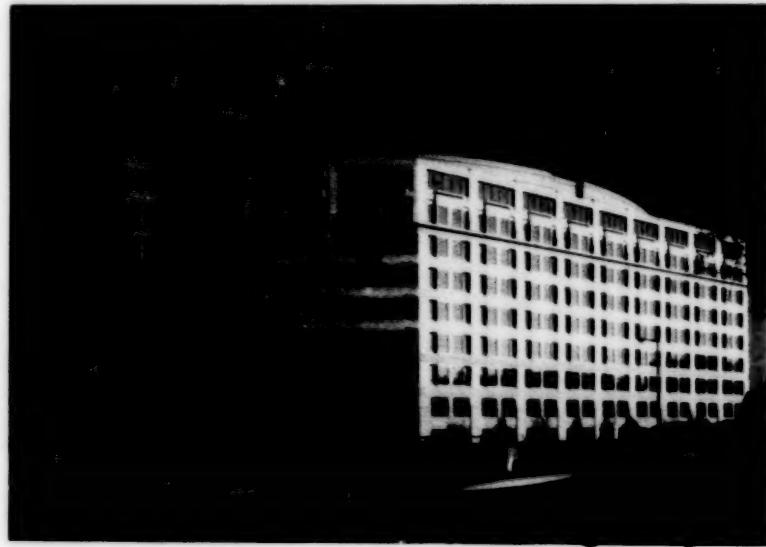
During fiscal year 1987, the Office of Personnel accomplished the conversion to FERS of those employees mandatorily covered, provided advice and assistance to those faced with a conversion decision, and processed necessary actions for employees who elected to join the Thrift Savings Plan.

An extensive employee development program continued during fiscal year 1987. Continuing education and development activities were provided to Senior Executive Service members, managers, and the professional and support staff. Additionally, about 20 percent of the workforce participated in word-processing training on personal computers. Also, a new performance management and awards system was implemented, resulting in approximately 200 performance awards, 25 quality step increases, and superior accomplishment awards to another 25 employees.

Labor-management bargaining regarding the impact and implementation of the Commission's relocation consumed significant staff resources throughout the reporting period. After protracted



11



11

negotiations, an agreement was reached in July 1987.

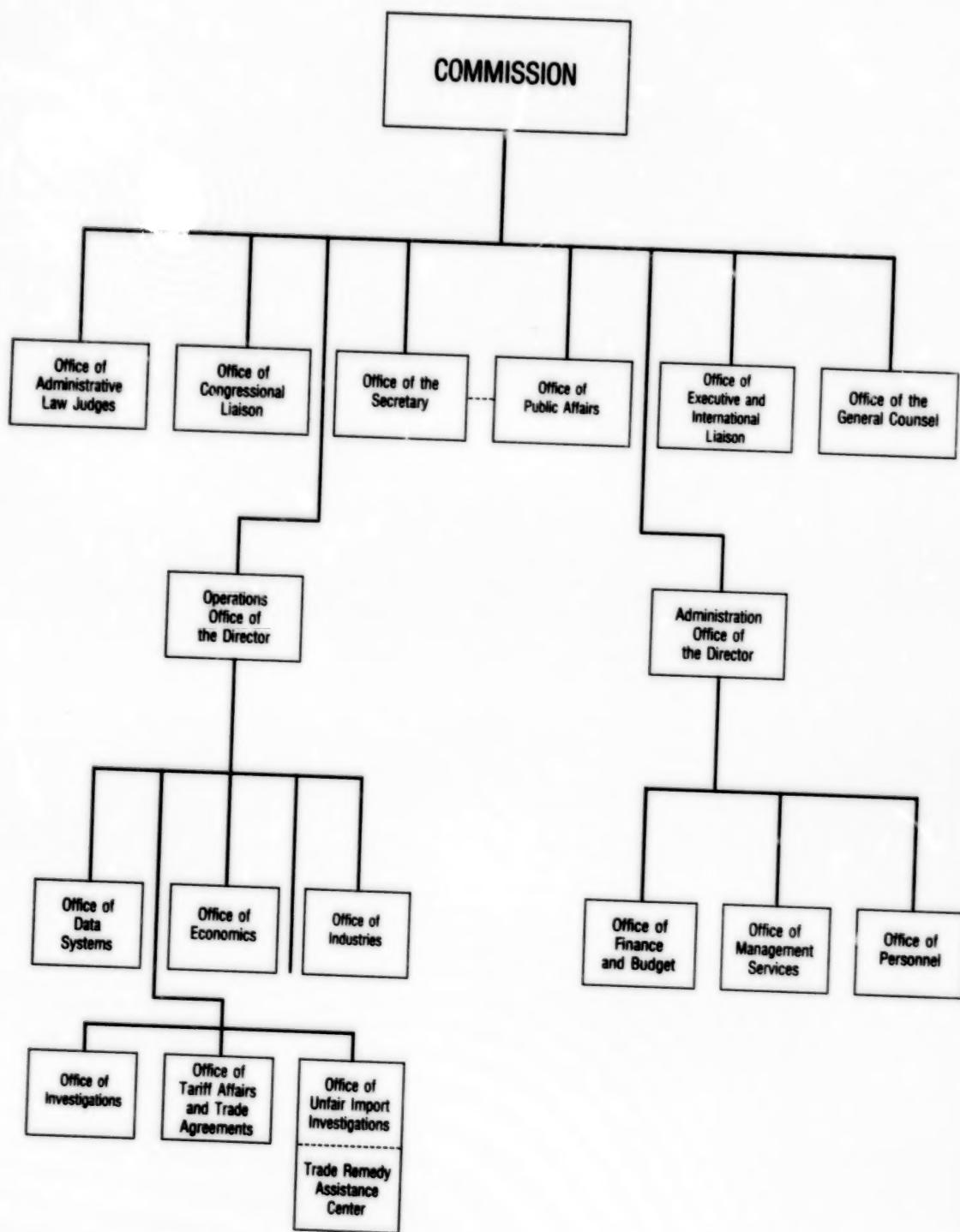
During fiscal year 1987, a continuing effort was directed toward the support of the Commission information security program. In February 1987, the General Accounting Office made several recommendations for improvements to this program. An Information Security Committee, which took an active role in the development of internal office procedure for the handling of national security information and provided guidance to ensure that the Commission is in compliance with the appropriate Federal regulations, was formed. In September 1987, the Information Security Oversight Office conducted an on-site inspection and review of the Commission's information security program. The report showed a significant improvement in the program and noted that the Commission's staff has a good level of security awareness.

Additionally, in fiscal year 1987, the Office of Administration made several improvements to the Commission's procurement operation, including the development of an advance procurement planning system. Considerable time was spent on streamlining the acquisition process from the point of internal requisition notice to the delivery of goods and services.

Figure 3 shows the organizational structure of the Commission.

The new International Trade Commission Building, located at 500 E St. SW., is near L'Enfant Plaza in the city's recently rebuilt southwest. The Commission will occupy seven of the nine floors in the new building, allowing the entire Commission to be housed in one location for the first time since 1975. The main hearing room will be located on the ground floor of the northwest end of the building (10). A view of the building from the south (11) shows the building's proximity to the Southeast/Southwest freeway. A rooftop terrace will afford spectacular views of the Capitol and Potomac River area.

Figure 3
**International
Trade
Commission**



Part III. Management and Finance

The Commission

The six Commissioners of the United States International Trade Commission are appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate for terms of 9 years unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. A Commissioner who has served for more than 5 years is not eligible for reappointment. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party.

The Chairman is designated by the President and serves for a 2-year term. No Chairman may be of the same political party as the preceding Chairman, nor may the President designate two Commissioners of the same political party as the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

At the close of fiscal year 1987, there were five Commissioners on board:

Chairman Susan W. Liebeler, Independent of California. Ms. Liebeler's term expires December 16, 1988.

Vice Chairman Anne E. Brundale, Republican of the District of Columbia. Ms. Brundale's term expires June 16, 1993.

Alfred E. Eckes, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Eckes' term expires June 16, 1990.

Seeley G. Lodwick, Republican of Iowa. Mr. Lodwick's term expires December 16, 1991.

David B. Rohr, Democrat of Maryland. Mr. Rohr's term expires December 16, 1994.

Executive Staff

The executive staff of the Commission at the close of fiscal year 1987 was as follows:

Office of the Administrative Law Judges	
Chief, Administrative Law Judge	Janet D. Saxon
Office of Congressional Liaison, Director	Pamela S. Aycock
Office of the Secretary	
Secretary	Kenneth R. Mason
Office of Public Affairs	Kenneth R. Mason ¹
Office of Executive and International Liaison, Director	William T. Hart
Office of the General Counsel	
General Counsel	Lyn M. Schlitt
Assistant General Counsel for Litigation and Special Projects	James A. Toupin
Assistant General Counsel for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations	Charles Nalls ¹
Assistant General Counsel for Section 337 Investigations	N. Timor Yaworski
Assistant General Counsel for Escape Clause, Section 22, and Section 332 Investigations	William W. Gearhart
Office of Operations, Director	Charles W. Ervin
Office of Data Systems, Director	Michael J. Olsavsky
Office of Economics, Director	John Suomela
Office of Industries, Director	Erland H. Heginbotham
Division chiefs:	
Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forest Products	David L. Ingersoll
Mineral and Metals	Larry L. Brookhart
Energy and Chemicals	John J. Gersic
Textiles, Leather Products, and Apparel	Robert W. Wallace ¹
Machinery and Equipment	Aaron H. Chesser
General Manufactures	Walter S. Trezevant
Office of Investigations, Director	William L. Featherstone ¹
Supervisory Investigator	William L. Featherstone
Supervisory Investigator	Vera S. Libeau
Supervisory Investigator	Robert W. Eninger
Supervisory Investigator	Robert G. Carpenter
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, Director	Eugene A. Rosengarden
Office of Unfair Import Investigations, Director	Arthur B. Wineburg
Office of Administration, Director	Lorin L. Goodrich
Office of Finance and Budget, Director	Richard D. Arnold
Office of Management Services, Director	David E. Spencer
Office of Personnel, Director	Terry P. McGowan

¹ Acting.

The Administrative Law Judges conduct formal proceedings in section 337 investigations, exercise independent judgment according to the Administrative Procedure Act, and transmit determinations to the Commission for its consideration in rendering a final decision.

The Director, Office of Congressional Liaison, acts as a point of contact for the Commission with the Congress, nonexecutive Federal agencies, State and local agencies, and international organizations and associations involved in international trade.

The Secretary maintains the official records and documents for the Commission. The Secretary keeps the minutes of, and assists in, the control of all Commission meetings and is responsible for the issuance of public notices and information.

The Director, Office of Public Affairs, is responsible for media relations and consumer affairs.

The Director, Office of Executive and International Liaison, coordinates Commission activities and assistance to the United States Trade Representative, other officials in the Executive Office of the President, and executive departments and keeps the Commission informed of trade issues and policy formulation regarding bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

The General Counsel is the Commission's chief legal officer and adviser.

The Director, Office of Operations, is responsible for the coordination, direction,

and control of the investigative, analytical, and research work of the Commission. The Offices of Data Systems, Economics, Industries, Investigations, Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, and Unfair Import Investigations report to the Director of Operations.

The Director, Office of Administration, is responsible for the coordination, direction, and control of the administrative and management functions and programs of the Commission, including personnel, accounting, budget, management analysis, administrative services, and publications services. The Offices of Finance and Budget, Management Services, and Personnel report to the Director of Administration.

Employment and Appropriations

The Commission maintains an expert staff of professional international trade and nomenclature analysts, investigators, attorneys, economists, data system programmers, and administrative support personnel to do the work mandated by the Congress. These include nationally and internationally recognized experts that constantly monitor their fields for developments that affect U.S. policy and trade interests.

A total of 450 permanent employees were on board on September 30, 1987, compared with 472 at the end of the previous fiscal year, in the following organizational units:

Organizational unit	Number as of Sept. 30, 1987
Commissioners	5
Offices of the Commissioners	19
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	13
Office of the Secretary	17
Office of Public Affairs	1
Office of Executive and International Liaison	4
Office of Congressional Liaison	2
Office of the General Counsel ¹	38
Office of the Director of Operations	3
Office of Data Systems	37
Office of Economics	44
Office of Industries	131
Office of Investigations	34
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements ¹	22
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	15
Office of the Director of Administration	3
Office of Finance and Budget	12
Office of Management Services ¹	39
Office of Personnel	11
Total	450

¹ Upward Mobility participants are included in office totals.

The U.S. International Trade Commission submits its budget to the President for transmittal to the Congress.⁴

* Because of the unique role of the Commission as a quasi-judicial, bipartisan, and independent agency

During fiscal year 1987, appropriated funds made available to the Commission amounted to \$33,900,000 of which \$4,000,000 remains available until expended for purposes of the relocation. Reimbursements received totaled \$18,000, making available a grand total of \$33,918,000. Obligations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Item	Fiscal year 1986	Fiscal year 1987
Salaries and personnel benefits	19,510	20,405
Travel and transportation	343	532
Rental and communications services	2,846	3,186
Other services	2,140	2,009
Printing and reproduction	266	221
Equipment, supplies, and material	1,620	2,290
Subtotal	26,725	28,643
Relocation	(¹)	2,092
Total	26,725	30,735

A majority of the Commission's employees are housed in the historic U.S.

designed to provide trade expertise to both legislative and executive branches of Government. Congress provided in sec. 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232) that the budget of the U.S. International Trade Commission would not be subject to control by the Office of Management and Budget, but would instead be submitted directly to the Congress.

International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC. Designed by Robert Mills (who also designed the Treasury Building and the Washington Monument), it was built from 1839 to 1860 under the supervision of Thomas U. Walter, one of the architects of the Capitol. The building was first occupied by the Commission in 1921. Through the first century of its service, the building housed the Postmaster General, the General Land Office, the Bureau of Education, the National Selective Draft Board, the Panama Canal Commission, and General John J. Pershing.

Owing to space limitations at the ITC Building, approximately 20 percent of the Commission's employees on September 30, 1987, were located at the Bicentennial Building, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC, and the Interstate Commerce Commission Building, 12th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC. The Commission expects to relocate to consolidated office space at 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC, beginning in December 1987.

Sources of Information

In addition to its statutory obligations to conduct public investigations, the Commission assists the legislative and executive branches of Government and responds to inquiries from the news media and the public.

As the international economic trade research arm of the Government, the Commission maintains a 90,000-volume library, which receives about 2,400 periodicals annually. The library, called the National Library of International Trade, located in room 301 of the ITC Building, houses not only publications on international trade and U.S. tariff and commercial policy, but also many business and technical journals.

The Commission's Office of the General Counsel maintains a law library and a comprehensive file of documents on legislation affecting U.S. trade. The law library is located in room 312 of the ITC Building.

The Commission's Office of Data Systems maintains a comprehensive computer tape library consisting of historical trade data developed from the Department of Commerce import/export statistics, related descriptive information for a variety of commodity classification groups, and computerized files used in preparing many of the reports issued by the Commission.

Facilities for research by the public are located in the Office of the Secretary, room 156, and in the Commission libraries. Inquiries should be directed to the specific organizational unit or to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-523-0161. Publications may be ordered 24 hours a day, 7 days week, by calling 202-523-5178.

Appendix A

Summary of Investigations Completed During Fiscal Year 1987 and Pending on September 30, 1987

Table 1

Countervailing duty investigations completed under
sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					USITC Publ- cation No.	
		(a) Request received	(b) Conference	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication (of injury)" (Commerce continues its investiga- tion)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication (of injury)" (Commerce terminates its investiga- tion)	Not particip- ating	USITC Publ- cation No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirma- tive		
				(Commerce continues its investiga- tion)	(Commerce terminates its investiga- tion)								
701-TA-249-1 (terminated 8-6-87).	Certain light construction castings from Brazil.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 6-19-87	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
701-TA-265	Porcelain-on- steel cooking ware from Mexico.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 3-4-86 (b) 10-9-86 (c) 11-17-86	Eckes Lodwick Rohr ¹	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Rohr ²	(1)	1911	
701-TA-267 and 701-TA-268.	Top-of-the- stove stainless steel cooking ware from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 11-21-86 (b) 11-24-86 (c) 1-9-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern	(1)	1936	
701-TA-269	Certain brass sheet and strip from Brazil.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 11-10-86 (b) 12-1-86 (c) 12-22-86	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	(1)	1930	
701-TA-270	Certain brass sheet and strip from France.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 6-9-86 (b) 12-1-86 (c) 2-19-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	(1)	1951	
701-TA-271	Oil country tubular goods from Israel.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 6-11-86 (b) 1-8-87 (c) 2-20-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale ⁴	1952		
701-TA-272	Operators for jalousie and awning windows from El Salvador.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 6-18-86 (b) 11-20-86 (c) 1-2-87	(1)	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(1)	1934	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1—Continued**Countervailing duty investigations completed under
sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation							
		Request received	Conference	Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	Hearing	Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
701-TA-274 (terminated 1-7-87).	Softwood lumber from Canada.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 10-22-86	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
701-TA-275, 701-TA-277, and 701-TA-278.	Certain fresh cut flowers from Canada, Israel, and the Netherlands.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 10-27-86 (b) 2-2-87 (c) 3-5-87	Eckes ⁸ Lodwick ⁸ Rohr ⁸	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes ⁹ Lodwick ⁹ Rohr ⁹	(1)	1956	
701-TA-276	Certain fresh cut flowers from Chile.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 2-3-87 (b) 9 (c) 3-5-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	(1)	1956	
701-TA-281	Stainless steel pipes and tubes from Sweden.	(a) 9-4-86 (b) 9-25-86 (c) 10-20-86	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(1)	(1)	1903	(1)	(a) 12-5-86 (b) 2-26-87 (c) 4-3-87	Eckes ¹⁰ Lodwick ¹⁰	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes ¹¹ Lodwick ¹¹ Rohr	(1)	1966		
701-TA-282	Certain forged steel crankshafts from Brazil.	(a) 10-9-86 (b) 10-31-86 (c) 11-24-86	Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	(1)	1917	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
701-TA-283	Certain acetyl-salicylic acid (aspirin) from Turkey.	(a) 10-31-86 (b) 11-20-86 (c) 12-15-86	Brunsdale Stern Eckes Rohr	Liebeler	Lodwick ¹²	1926	(1)	(a) 3-3-87 (b) 7-2-87 (c) 8-11-87	Eckes Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	Lodwick ¹³	2001		
701-TA-284 (terminated 1-13-87).	Bicycle tires and tubes from the Republic of Korea.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 10-23-86	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
701-TA-285 (terminated 7-17-87).	Industrial phosphoric acid from Belgium.	(a) 11-5-86 (b) 11-26-86 (c) 12-22-86	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	Stern ¹³	1931	(1)	(a) 4-20-87	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
701-TA-286	Industrial phosphoric acid from Israel.	(a) 11-5-86 (b) 11-26-86 (c) 12-22-86	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	Stern ¹³	1931	(1)	(a) 2-2-87 (b) 7-7-87 (c) 8-12-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	(1)	2000		
701-TA-287	Certain electrical conductor aluminum redraw rod from Venezuela.	(a) 7-14-87 (b) 8-6-87 (c) 8-28-87	Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(1)	Liebeler ¹⁴	2008	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1—Continued**Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation				Final investigation									
		(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication (of injury)" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication (of injury)" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
701-TA-288 and 701-TA-289.	Certain granite from Italy and Spain.	(a) 7-28-87 (b) 8-18-87 (c) 9-11-87	Liebeler Brundale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(¹)	(¹)	2016	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	

¹ Not applicable.² With respect to imports of all porcelain-on-steel cooking ware from Mexico except teakettles.³ With respect to imports of teakettles from Mexico.⁴ Vice Chairman Brundale did not participate in the vote in order to avoid appearance of conflict of interest.⁵ With respect to imports of standard carnations from Canada, miniature carnations from Israel, and standard chrysanthemums from the Netherlands.⁶ With respect to imports of standard carnations from Canada and standard chrysanthemums from the Netherlands.⁷ With respect to imports of miniature carnations from Canada and the Netherlands, gerberas from Israel and the Netherlands, and asteroemeria from the Netherlands.⁸ With respect to imports of miniature carnations from Canada, Israel, and the Netherlands, gerberas from Israel and the Netherlands, and asteroemeria from the Netherlands.⁹ The Commission held a hearing on a related anti-dumping investigation, *Certain Fresh Cut Flowers From Chile* (731-TA-328 (Final)) on Feb. 2, 1987. In its notice of institution for investigation No. 701-TA-276 (Final), the Commission indicated that, if requested, it would hold another hearing on Feb. 20, 1987, "for the limited purpose of supplementing the Feb. 2, 1987, hearing record with testimony and evidence solely related to the countervailing duty investigation" (52 F.R. 4392, Feb. 11, 1987). No request for such a supplemental hearing was received, and none was held.¹⁰ With respect to imports of welded pipes and tubes.¹¹ With respect to imports of seamless pipes and tubes.¹² Commissioner Lodwick did not participate following the recommendation of the Agency Ethics Official.¹³ Commissioner Stern did not participate in the vote because the statutory deadline would be after her departure from the Commission.¹⁴ Chairman Liebeler did not participate in the vote because of a possible appearance of conflict of interest.

Table 2
**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					USITC Publication No.
		Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	
731-TA-288 ¹	Erasable programmable read-only memories from Japan.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 3-17-86 (b) 11-19-86 (c) 12-15-86	Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	(²)	1927	
731-TA-293, 731-TA-294, and 731-TA-296.	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from the Philippines and Singapore.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 4-28-86 (b) 9-17-86 (c) 11-3-86	Stern ³ Eckes ³ Rohr ³	Liebeler Brundale Stern ⁴ Eckes ⁴ Lodwick Rohr ⁴	(²)	1907	
731-TA-297 through 731-TA-299.	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware from Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 5-20-86 (b) 10-9-86 (c) 11-17-86	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr ⁵	Rohr ⁶	(²)	1911	
731-TA-304 and 731-TA-305.	Top-of-the-stove stainless steel cooking ware from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 7-26-86 (b) 11-24-86 (c) 1-9-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brundale Stern	(²)	1936	
731-TA-308 and 731-TA-310.	Certain butt-weld pipe fittings from Brazil and Taiwan.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 8-11-86 (b) 10-28-86 (c) 12-8-86	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(²)	(²)	1918	
731-TA-309	Certain butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 8-11-86 (b) 10-28-86 (c) 1-27-87	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(²)	(²)	1943	
731-TA-311, 731-TA-312, and 731-TA-315.	Certain brass sheet and strip from Brazil, Canada, and the Republic of Korea.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 8-22-86 (b) 12-1-86 (c) 12-22-86	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brundale	(²)	1930	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					
		(a) Request received		Finding that "there is reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce		Final investigation		
		(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	(a) 8-22-86	(b) 12-1-86			(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating
731-TA-313, 731-TA-314, 731-TA-316, and 731-TA-317.	Certain brass sheet and strip from France, Italy, Sweden, and West Germany.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 8-22-86 (b) 12-1-86 (c) 2-19-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	(*)	1951
731-TA-318	Oil country tubular goods from Israel.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 8-25-86 (b) 1-14-87 (c) 2-20-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	Brunsdale ⁷	1951
731-TA-319	Operators for jalouse and awning windows from El Salvador.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 9-3-86 (b) 11-10-86 (c) 1-2-87	Eckes ⁸ Lodwick ⁸	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes ⁹ Lodwick ⁹ Rohr	(*)	1934
731-TA-320	Certain unfinished mirrors from Belgium.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 9-3-86 (b) 12-2-86 (c) 3-11-87	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	1957	
731-TA-321 through 731-TA-325.	Certain unfinished mirrors from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 9-12-86 (b) 12-2-86 (c) 1-9-87	Eckes	Liebeler Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr	Stern ¹⁰	1938
731-TA-326	Frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 10-23-86 (b) 3-12-87 (c) 4-22-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale	(*)	1970
731-TA-327 through 731-TA-331.	Certain fresh cut flowers from Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Ecuador.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 10-27-86 (b) 2-2-87 (c) 3-5-87	Eckes ¹¹ Lodwick ¹² Rohr ¹¹	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes ¹³ Lodwick ¹⁴ Rohr ¹³	(*)	1956
731-TA-332 and 731-TA-333.	Certain fresh cut flowers from Kenya and Mexico.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 10-27-86 (b) 2-2-87 (c) 4-9-87	Eckes ¹⁵ Lodwick ¹⁵ Rohr ¹⁵	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes ¹⁶ Lodwick ¹⁶ Rohr ¹⁶	(*)	1968

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation				Final investigation									
		(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-334 (terminated 3-16-87).	Certain fresh cut flowers from Peru.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 10-27-86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
731-TA-335	Tubeless steel disk wheels from Brazil.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 12-29-86	(b) 3-24-87	(c) 4-27-87	Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	(*)	1971
731-TA-336 (terminated 1-28-87).	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware from Spain.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 12-12-86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
731-TA-337 (terminated 5-18-87).	Certain paint filters from Brazil.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 12-30-86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
731-TA-338 through 731-TA-340.	Urea from East Germany, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(a) 1-2-87	(b) 5-28-87	(c) 7-1-87	Liebeler Eckes Rohr	(*)	Brundale ⁷ Lodwick ¹⁷	1992
731-TA-341, 731-TA-344, and 731-TA-345.	Tapered roller bearings and certain housings incorporating tapered rollers from Hungary, the People's Republic of China, and Romania.	(a) 8-25-86 (b) 9-16-86 (c) 10-9-86	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1899	(a) 2-6-87 (b) 5-12-87 (c) 6-5-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brundale	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1983	
731-TA-342 and 731-TA-346.	Tapered roller bearings and parts thereof and certain housings incorporating tapered rollers from Italy and Yugoslavia.	(a) 8-25-86 (b) 9-16-86 (c) 10-9-86	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1899	(a) 2-6-87 (b) 5-21-87 (c) 8-5-87	Brundale ¹⁸ Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brundale ¹⁹	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1999	
731-TA-343	Tapered roller bearings and parts thereof and certain housings incorporating tapered rollers from Japan.	(a) 8-25-86 (b) 9-16-86 (c) 10-9-86	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1899	(a) 3-23-87 (b) 5-12-87 (c) 9-23-87	Liebeler Brundale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2020		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation				Final investigation									
		(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-347	Certain malleable cast-iron pipe fittings from Japan.	(a) 8-29-86 (b) 9-19-86 (c) 10-14-86	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1900	(a) 2-13-87 (b) 4-28-87 (c) 6-15-87	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1987				
731-TA-348	Certain malleable cast-iron pipe fittings from Thailand.	(a) 8-29-86 (b) 9-19-86 (c) 10-14-86	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1900	(a) 2-13-87 (b) 4-28-87 (c) 8-12-87	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	2004				
731-TA-349	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Taiwan.	(a) 10-2-86 (b) 10-27-86 (c) 11-17-86	Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	(*)	1906	(a) 3-17-87 (b) 6-10-87 (c) 7-14-87	Eckes Rohr	Liebeler Brunsdale Lodwick	(*)	1994				
731-TA-350 (terminated 10-30-86).	Certain forged steel crankshafts from Brazil.	(a) 10-9-86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
731-TA-351 and 731-TA-353.	Certain forged steel crankshafts from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.	(a) 10-9-86 (b) 10-31-86 (c) 11-24-86	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1917	(a) 5-13-87 (b) 8-4-87 (c) 9-9-87	Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	(*)	2014				
731-TA-352	Certain forged steel crankshafts from Japan.	(a) 10-9-86 (b) 10-31-86 (c) 11-24-86	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1917	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
731-TA-354	Stainless steel pipes and tubes from Sweden.	(a) 10-20-86 (b) 11-13-86 (c) 12-4-86	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1919	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
731-TA-355	Certain silica filament fabric from Japan.	(a) 10-27-86 (b) 11-19-86 (c) 12-11-86	Liebeler Brunsdale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	1922	(a) 5-13-87 (b) 8-5-87 (c) 9-9-87	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(*)	(*)	2015				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation				Final investigation						USITC Not participating No.	
		(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	USITC Not participating No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	
731-TA-356 through 731-TA-363.	Portland hydraulic cement and cement clinker from Colombia, France, Greece, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and Venezuela.	(a) 10-30-86 (b) 11-21-86 (c) 12-15-86	Eckes	Liebeler Brundale Lodwick Rohr	Stern ³⁰ 1925	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-364	Certain acetyl-salicylic acid (aspirin) from Turkey.	(a) 10-31-86 (b) 11-20-86 (c) 12-15-86	Brundale Stern Eckes Rohr	Liebeler	Lodwick ³¹ 1926	(a) 4-14-87 (b) 7-2-87 (c) 8-11-87	Eckes Rohr	Liebeler Brundale	Lodwick ³¹	2001			
731-TA-365 and 731-TA-366.	Industrial phosphoric acid from Belgium and Israel.	(a) 11-5-86 (b) 11-26-86 (c) 12-22-86	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brundale	Stern ³⁰ 1931	(a) 4-20-87 (b) 7-7-87 (c) 8-12-87	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler Brundale	(2)	2000			
731-TA-367 through 731-TA-370.	Color picture tubes from Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore.	(a) 11-26-86 (b) 12-17-86 (c) 1-12-87	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(2)	(2)	1937	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-371	Fabric and expanded neoprene laminate from Taiwan.	(a) 12-23-86 (b) 1-12-87 (c) 2-6-87	Brundale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	(2)	1944	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-372 (petition withdrawn 2-12-87).	175-watt mercury light fixtures from Taiwan.	(a) 1-28-87	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-373	Certain copier toner from Japan.	(a) 2-3-87 (b) 2-25-87 (c) 3-20-87	(2)	Liebeler Brundale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(2)	1960	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-374	Potassium chloride from Canada.	(a) 2-10-87 (b) 3-3-87 (c) 3-27-87	Liebeler Brundale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(2)	(2)	1963	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-375	Certain line pipes and tubes from Canada.	(a) 2-11-87 (b) 3-5-87 (c) 3-30-87	Eckes	Liebeler Brundale Lodwick Rohr	(2)	1965	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation			Final investigation							USITC Publication No.
		(a) Request received	Finding that "there is reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating
731-TA-376	Certain stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan.	(a) 4-2-87 (b) 4-27-87 (c) 5-18-87	Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(²)	Brunsdale ²²	1978	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-377	Internal combustion engine fork-lift trucks from Japan.	(a) 4-22-87 (b) 5-14-87 (c) 6-8-87	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(²)	(²)	1985	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-378	Certain electrical conductor aluminum redrawn rod from Venezuela.	(a) 7-14-87 (b) 8-6-87 (c) 8-28-87	Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(²)	Liebeler ²³	2008	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-379 and 731-TA-380.	Certain brass sheet and strip from Japan and the Netherlands.	(a) 7-20-87 (b) 8-12-87 (c) 9-3-87	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(²)	(²)	2011	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-381 and 731-TA-382.	Certain granite from Italy and Spain.	(a) 7-28-87 (b) 8-18-87 (c) 9-11-87	Liebeler Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(²)	(²)	2016	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-383	Certain bimetallic cylinders from Japan.	(a) 8-4-87 (b) 8-28-87 (c) 9-18-87	Brunsdale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	(²)	2017	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Suspended Aug. 7, 1986, and reinstated effective October 1986.

² Not applicable.

³ With respect to imports of light-walled rectangular pipes and tubes from Singapore.

⁴ With respect to imports of standard pipes and tubes from the Philippines and Singapore.

⁵ With respect to imports of teakettles from Mexico.

⁶ With respect to imports of porcelain-on-steel cookware except teakettles.

⁷ Vice Chairman Brunsdale did not participate in the vote in order to avoid appearance of a conflict of interest.

⁸ With respect to imports of jalouse windows from El Salvador.

⁹ With respect to imports of awning windows from El Salvador.

¹⁰ Commissioner Stern did not participate in the vote because the statutory deadline would be after her departure from the Commission.

¹¹ With respect to imports of standard carnations from Canada; standard carnations from Chile; standard carnations, miniature carnations, standard chrysanthemums, and pompon chrysanthemums from Colombia; standard carnations, pompon carnations, and miniature carnations from Costa Rica; and standard carnations, standard and pompon chrysanthemums, and miniature carnations from Ecuador.

¹² With respect to imports of standard carnations from Canada; standard carnations from Chile; standard carnations, miniature carnations, standard chrysanthemums, and pompon chrysanthemums from Colombia; standard carnations and pompon chrysanthemums from Costa Rica; and standard carnations and standard and pompon chrysanthemums from Ecuador.

¹³ With respect to imports of miniature carnations from Canada and alstroemeria, gerberas, and gypsophila from Colombia.

¹⁴ With respect to imports of miniature carnations from Canada; alstroemeria, gerberas, and gypsophila from Colombia; and miniature carnations from Costa Rica and Ecuador.

¹⁵ With respect to standard carnations from Kenya and Mexico and standard and pompon chrysanthemums from Mexico.

¹⁶ With respect to imports of miniature carnations from Kenya.

¹⁷ Commissioner Lodwick did not participate in the vote in order to avoid appearance of a conflict of interest.

¹⁸ With respect to imports from Italy.

¹⁹ With respect to imports from Yugoslavia.

²⁰ Commissioner Stern did not participate in the vote in order to avoid any possibility or appearance of a conflict of interest.

²¹ Commissioner Lodwick did not participate in this case following the recommendation of the Agency Ethics Official and is hereby recusing himself from investigation No. 731-TA-364.

²² Vice Chairman Brunsdale did not participate in the vote because of an official visit to China.

²³ Chairman Liebeler did not participate in the vote because of a possible appearance of conflict of interest.

Table 3
General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed
under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-206	Annual statistical report on processed mushrooms.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	2018	September 1987
332-222	Competitive assessment of the U.S. jewelry industry.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1896 2013	October 1986 August 1987
332-223	The impact of increased U.S.-Mexican trade on Southwest border development.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1915	November 1986
332-224	Competitive conditions in the U.S. tuna industry.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	1912	October 1986
332-230	U.S. global competitiveness: Building-block petrochemicals and competitive implications for construction, automobiles, and other major consuming industries.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	2005	August 1987
332-234	The effect of developing country debt-servicing problems on U.S. trade.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1950	March 1987
332-235	Competitive evaluation of a U.S.-Canadian free-trade arrangement in services.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	(¹)	April 1987
332-236 and TA-131(b)-11.	Probable economic effect on U.S. industries and consumers of establishment of a free-trade area between the United States and Canada.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	(¹)	January 1987
332-238 and TA-503(a)-13.	President's list of articles which may be designated or modified as eligible articles for purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.	Request from the President.	1916	November 1986
332-239	The standardization of rules of origin.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1976	May 1987
332-241	Competitive position of Canadian live cattle and beef in U.S. markets.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1996	July 1987
332-242	Preshipment inspection programs and their effects on U.S. commerce.	Request from the U.S. Trade Representative.	2003	August 1987
332-243	Origin rule for proposed U.S.-Canadian free-trade area.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	(¹)	March 1987
332-246 and TA-503(a)-14	Probable economic effect of conversion of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences to the nomenclature structure of the proposed Harmonized System U.S. Tariff Schedule.	Request from the United States Trade Representative at the direction of the President.	(¹)	June 1987

¹ Confidential report: no publication number is assigned.

Table 4
General investigations of trade and tariff matters under
sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1987

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-73	Formulation of an international commodity code.	Sec. 608(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974.	(1)	(1)
332-97	Report on consumption of corn brooms.	Public Law 89-241 and Executive Order No. 11377.	(1)	(1)
332-135	Synthetic organic chemical reports	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	2009	August 1987
332-164	Quarterly and annual reports providing information on heavyweight motorcycles.	Presidential Proclamation No. 5050	1909 1946 1947 1973	November 1986 February 1987 February 1987 May 1987
332-167	Quarterly and annual reports on certain stainless steel and alloy tool steel.	Presidential Proclamation No. 5074.	1908 1940 1962	October 1986 February 1987 May 1987
332-175	Rum: 3d annual report on selected economic indicators.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1977	May 1987
332-191	Nonrubber footwear quarterly statistical reports.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1902 1939 1964 1989 2021	October 1986 January 1987 March 1987 June 1987 September 1987
332-200	Competitive position of U.S. producers of semiconductors.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	(1)	(1)
332-207	Monthly reports providing information on the U.S. auto industry.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1904 1914 1928 1941 1954 1959 1961 1981 1990 1997 2010 2023	October 1986 November 1986 December 1986 January 1987 February 1987 March 1987 April 1987 May 1987 June 1987 July 1987 August 1987 September 1987
332-209	Annual survey concerning competitive conditions in the steel industry and industry efforts to adjust and modernize.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	(2) 2019	August 1987 September 1987
332-226	Monthly reports on the status of the steel industry.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1901 1913 1933 1942 1953 1974 1984 1993 1998 2007	October 1986 November 1986 December 1986 January 1987 February 1987 May 1987 June 1987 July 1987 August 1987 September 1987

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4—Continued
General investigations of trade and tariff matters under
sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1987

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-227	Annual reports of the impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act on U.S. industries and consumers.	Sec. 215(a), Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.	2024	September 1987
332-229	U.S. global competitiveness: Textile mill industry.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	(1)	(1)
332-231	U.S. global competitiveness: Steel sheet and strip industry.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	(1)	(1)
332-232	U.S. global competitiveness: The U.S. automobile parts industry.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	(1)	(1)
332-233	U.S. global competitiveness: Optical fibers, technology and equipment.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	(1)	(1)
332-237	Annual reports on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1920	December 1986
332-240	U.S. global competitiveness: Oilseed and products industry.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	(1)	(1)
332-244	The use and economic impact of TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	(1)	(1)
332-245	Foreign protection of intellectual property rights and the effect on U.S. industry and trade.	Request from the United States Trade Representative at the direction of the President.	(1)	(1)
332-247	Cost savings or other benefits to U.S. consumers resulting from temporary duty suspensions in the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	(1)	(1)
332-248	The implications of foreign trade zones for U.S. industries and for competitive conditions between U.S. and foreign firms (supplement and expansion).	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	(1)	(1)
332-249 and TA-503(a)-15.	President's list of articles which may be designated or modified as eligible articles for purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.	Request from the United States Trade Representative, at the direction of the President.	(1)	(1)

¹ Not applicable.

² Confidential report; no publication number is assigned.

Table 5
Investigations of unfair trade practices completed under sec. 337
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and investigation No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain nut jewelry and parts thereof.	Kukui Nuts of Hawaii, Inc.; Waialua, HI.	9-16-85; 10-15-85 (supplement).	10-30-85; 337-TA-229	(¹)	Violation ^a	10-31-86	1929
Certain unitary electromagnetic flowmeters with sealed coils.	Fischer & Porter Co.; Horsham, PA.	9-24-85; 10-10-85 (amendment).	10-30-85; 337-TA-230	(¹)	Terminated; no violation.	10-30-86	1924
Certain soft sculpture dolls, popularly known as "Cabbage Patch Kids," related literature, and packaging therefor.	Original Appalachian Artworks, Inc., Cleveland, GA; Coleco Industries Inc., West Hartford, CT.	10-1-85; 10-21-85 (supplement).	11-7-85; 337-TA-231	(¹)	Violation ^a	11-7-86	1923
Certain upper-body protector apparatus for use in motosports.	J.T. Racing, Inc.; Chula Vista, CA.	10-28-85; 11-19-85 (supplement).	12-12-85; 337-TA-234	(¹)	Terminated ⁴	12-4-86	(¹)
Certain miniature hacksaws.	The Stanley Works; New Britain, CT.	12-9-85; 12-24-85 (supplement).	1-15-86; 337-TA-237.	(¹)	Violation ^b	1-15-87	1948
Certain prefabricated bow forms.	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.; St. Paul, MN.	1-15-86	2-20-86; 337-TA-241	(¹)	Terminated; no violation.	2-25-87	(¹)
Certain dynamic random-access memories, components thereof, and products containing same.	Texas Instruments; Dallas, TX.	2-7-86; 2-13-86, 2-27-86, 2-28-86, 3-3-86, and 3-6-86 (supplements).	3-19-86; 337-TA-242	(¹)	Violation ^a	9-21-87	(¹)
Certain luggage products.	Hartman Luggage Co., a division of Lenox, Inc.; Lawrenceville, NJ.	2-12-86	3-27-86; 337-TA-243	(¹)	Terminated; no violation.	3-27-87	1969
Certain insulated chests.	John D. Brush & Co., Inc.; Rochester, NY.	3-10-86	4-9-86; 337-TA-244	(¹)	Terminated ⁷	5-29-87	(¹)
Certain low-nitrosamine trifluralin herbicides.	Eli Lilly & Co., Lilly Corporate Center; Indianapolis, IN.	3-12-86	4-9-86; 337-TA-245.	(¹)	Terminated ⁸	1-9-87	(¹)
Certain xenon lamp dissolver slide projectors and components thereof.	Bergen Expo Systems, Inc.; Clifton, NJ.	4-3-86; 4-18-86 (supplement).	5-7-86; 337-TA-246	(¹)	Terminated ⁹	12-23-86	(¹)
Certain sickle guards.	National-Standard Co.; Niles, MI.	4-24-86; 5-9-86 and 5-13-86 (supplements).	5-29-86; 337-TA-247	(¹)	Terminated; no violation.	3-27-87	(¹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5—Continued**Investigations of unfair trade practices completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987**

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and investigation No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain aircraft carbon disk brakes and replacement carbon disks.	Goodyear Aerospace Corp.; Akron, OH.	5-19-86; 6-12-86 (supplement).	6-25-86; 337-TA-249	(¹)	Terminated ⁴	11-24-86	(¹)
Certain ventilated motorcycle helmets.	Bell Helmets, Inc.; Norwalk, CA.	5-28-86; 6-12-86 (supplement).	7-9-86; 337-TA-250	(¹)	Terminated ⁴	5-13-87	(¹)
Certain electronic chromatogram analyzers and components thereof.	Bioscan, Inc.; Washington, DC.	6-4-86	7-9-86; 337-TA-251	(¹)	Terminated; no violation.	7-9-87	2012
Certain heavy-duty mobile scrap shears.	LaBounty Manufacturing Inc.; Two Harbors, MN.	6-25-86; 7-11-86, 7-17-86, and 7-23-86 (supplements).	7-30-86; 337-TA-252	(¹)	Terminated ¹⁰	1-29-87	(¹)
Certain garment hangers.	Batts, Inc.; Zeeland, MI.	8-11-86; 8-21-86 and 8-22-86 (supplements).	9-17-86; 337-TA-255	(¹)	Terminated; no violation.	8-13-87	(¹)
Certain electronic wall stud finders.	Zirco International Inc.; Campbell, CA.	8-26-86; 9-17-86 and 9-30-86 (supplements).	10-16-86; 337-TA-257	(¹)	Terminated ¹¹	5-13-87	(¹)
Certain moldable/extrudable poly-etheresteramide copolymers.	Atochem, Inc.; Glen Rock, NJ.	9-25-86; 10-14-86 (supplement).	11-5-86; 337-TA-258	(¹)	Terminated ¹²	9-15-87	(¹)
Certain battery-powered smoke detectors.	BRK/Colorado Inc.; Lakewood, CO; Pittway Corp.; Northbrook, IL.	10-9-86; 10-23-86 (amendment and supplement).	11-13-86; 337-TA-259	(¹)	Terminated ¹²	6-29-87	(¹)

¹ Not applicable.² General exclusion order, 4 cease-and-desist orders, and 2 consent orders, President took no action; became final Dec. 31, 1986.³ General exclusion order, President took no action; became final Jan. 20, 1987.⁴ Settlement agreement.⁵ General exclusion order on 5 cease-and-desist orders, President took no action; became final Apr. 11, 1987.⁶ General exclusion order, President review period not over at end of fiscal year.⁷ Settlement agreement, 1 respondent and remaining respondents on withdrawal of complaint.⁸ Consent order and settlement and licensing agree-⁹ ment, President took no action; became final Mar. 13, 1987.¹⁰ Settlement and licensing agreement.¹¹ Noninfringement.¹² Consent order, President took no action; became final July 21, 1987.¹³ Withdrawal of complaint.

Table 6
Investigations of unfair trade practices under sec. 337
of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1987

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publica- tion of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and investigation No.
Certain plastic fasteners and processes for the manufacture thereof.	Dennison Manufacturing Co.; Framingham, MA.	5-12-86; 5-28-86 (supplement).	6-18-86; 337-TA-248
Certain electrically resistive monocomponent toner.	Aunyx Corp.; Hingham, MA.	7-15-86; 7-30-86 (amendment); 8-1-86, 8-5-86, and 8-12-86 (supplements).	8-20-86; 337-TA-253
Certain small aluminum flashlights and components thereof.	Mag Instrument, Inc.; Ontario, CA.	7-30-86	9-10-86; 337-TA-254
Certain cryogenic ultramicrotome apparatus and components thereof.	Research & Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Tucson, AZ.	8-15-86; 9-3-86, 9-4-86, and 9-9-86 (supplements). ¹	9-17-86; 337-TA-256
Certain feathered fur coats and pelts and processes for the manufacture thereof.	David Leinoff; New York, NY.	11-10-86; 11-24-86 (amendment).	12-29-86; 337-TA-260
Certain ink jet printers employing solid ink.	E/D Venture, Milford, NH; Exon Printing Systems, Inc., Brookfield, CT; Dataproducts Corp., Woodland Hills, CA.	12-23-86; 1-9-87 (amendment). ²	2-4-87; 337-TA-261
Certain hard-sided molded luggage cases.	Samsonite Corp.; Denver, CO.	12-31-86; 1-23-87 (supplement).	2-4-87; 337-TA-262
Certain office filing cabinets.	Supreme Equipment & Systems Corp.; Brooklyn, NY.	2-6-87	3-19-87; 337-TA-263
Certain mail extraction desks and components thereof.	Opex Corp.; Cherry Hill, NJ.	3-3-87	4-15-87; 337-TA-264
Certain dental prophylaxis methods, equipment, and components thereof.	Dentsply International Inc., York, PA.; Dentsply Research & Development Corp., Milford, DE.	3-5-87	4-15-87; 337-TA-265
Certain reclosable plastic bags and tubing.	Minigrip, Inc.; Orangeburg, NY.	3-25-87; 4-9-87 (supplement).	4-29-87; 337-TA-266
Certain minoxidil powder, salts, and compositions for use in hair treatment.	The Upjohn Co.; Kalamazoo, MI.	4-7-87; 4-28-87 (supplement).	5-13-87; 337-TA-267

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued**Investigations of unfair trade practices under sec. 337
of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1987**

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and investigation No.
Certain high-intensity retroreflective sheeting.	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.; St. Paul, MN.	6-2-87; 6-15-87; 6-17-87; 6-18-87; and 6-22-87 (amendments).	7-15-87; 337-TA-268.
Certain picture-in-a-picture video add-on products and components.	Multivision Products, Inc.; San Jose, CA.	6-17-87	7-22-87; 337-TA-269
Certain noncontact tonometers	Cambridge Instruments Inc.; Buffalo, NY.	6-18-87; 7-1-87 (supplement).	7-22-87; 337-TA-270
Certain buoyant metallized balloons.	Continental American Corp., Wichita, KA; Gerald L. Hurst, Austin, TX.	6-26-87; 7-13-87 (supplement).	8-5-87; 337-TA-271
Certain electronic chime modules.	Lectron Products, Inc.; Rochester Hills, MI.	6-30-87; 7-14-87; 7-15-87; and 7-17-87 (supplements).	8-5-87; 337-TA-272
Certain cellular mobile telephones and subassemblies and component parts thereof.	Motorola, Inc.; Schaumburg, IL.	7-8-87	8-12-87; 337-TA-273
Certain toggle clamps for clamping, fixturing, processing, and original-equipment manufacturing.	DE-STA-CO Division, Dover Corp.; Troy, MI.	7-13-87; 7-24-87; 7-29-87; and 8-7-87 (supplements).	8-19-87; 337-TA-274
Certain nonwoven gas filter elements.	Freudenberg Nonwovens Limited Partnership; Chelmsford, MA.	7-24-87; 8-10-87 (supplement).	8-26-87; 337-TA-275
Certain erasable programmable read-only memories, components thereof, products containing same, and processes for making such memories.	Intel Corp.; Santa Clara, CA.	8-5-87; 8-31-87 (amendment).	9-16-87; 337-TA-276

¹ Suspended Apr. 15, 1987, during the pendency of a patent reexamination in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

² Exon Printing Systems, Inc., changed to Reliance Printing System, Inc.

Table 7
Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations pending on Sept. 30, 1987

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Request received
731-TA-354 (F)	Stainless steel pipes and tubes from Sweden	6-22-87
731-TA-367 (F)	Color picture tubes from Canada	6-30-87
731-TA-368 (F)	Color picture tubes from Japan	6-30-87
731-TA-369 (F)	Color picture tubes from the Republic of Korea	6-30-87
731-TA-370 (F)	Color picture tubes from Singapore	6-30-87
731-TA-371 (F)	Fabric and expanded neoprene laminate from Taiwan	5-14-87
731-TA-374 (F)	Potassium chloride from Canada	8-25-87
701-TA-282 (F)	Certain forged steel crankshafts from Brazil	1-8-87
731-TA-384 (P)	Nitrile rubber from Japan	9-1-87

Table 8
Countervailing duty investigation completed under sec. 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation						
		Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publ. No.	USITC	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating
303-TA-18	Certain fresh cut flowers from Peru.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(a) 10-27-86 (b) 2-2-87 (c) 4-9-87	Eckes ² Lodwick ³ Rohr ²	Liebeler Brundale Eckes ⁴ Lodwick ⁵ Rohr ⁴	(¹)	1968	

¹ Not applicable.

² With respect to imports of miniature carnations and pompom chrysanthemums.

³ With respect to imports of pompom chrysanthemums.

⁴ With respect to imports of gypsophila.

⁵ With respect to imports of miniature carnations and gypsophila.

Table 9**Market disruption investigation completed under sec. 406 of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Petitioner or requester	Petition or request filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report		
						Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	To the President	USITC Publication No.
TA-406-11	Ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid from the People's Republic of China.	United States Trade Representative.	3-5-87	4-29-87	Affirmative	Liebeler ¹ Brunsdale ² Eckes ³ Lodwick ³ Rohr ³	(*)	(*)	6-5-87	1982

¹ Chairman Liebeler recommended that, in order to remedy the market disruption found with respect to imports of ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid from the People's Republic of China, it is necessary to impose a market-share quota for a 5-year period restricting the combined volume of such imports to 17.2 percent of U.S. consumption.

² Vice Chairman Brunsdale recommended that, in order to remedy the threat of market disruption found with respect to imports of ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid from the People's Republic of China, it is necessary to impose a quota restricting the volume of such imports for a 5-year period to 2.114 million pounds of tungsten content per year with respect to ammonium paratungstate and 345,000 pounds of tungsten content per year with respect to imports of tungstic acid.

³ Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr recommended that, in order to remedy the market disruption found with respect to imports of ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid from the People's Republic of China, it is necessary to impose a quota restricting the combined volume of such imports for a 5-year period to the larger of 1.116 million pounds of tungsten content per year or 7.5 percent of U.S. consumption.

⁴ Not applicable.

Table 10**Review investigation concerning antidumping order under sec. 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Request received
751-TA-14	Liquid-crystal-display television receivers from Japan.	4-28-87

Table 11**Preliminary investigation under sec. 603 of the Trade Act of 1974 pending on Sept. 30, 1987**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Request received
603-TA-10	Industrial forklift trucks	6-5-87

Table 12
Review investigations completed under sec. 751 of
the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1987

Investigation No.	Article concerned	(a) Request received (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	USITC Publication No.
751-TA-11	Salmon gill fish netting of manmade fibers from Japan.	(a) 6-20-86 (b) 10-30-86 (c) 12-12-86	Liebeler Brundale Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(¹)	1921
751-TA-12	Bicycle tires and tubes from Taiwan.	(a) 4-2-87 (b) ² (c) 8-14-87	(¹)	Liebeler Brundale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(¹)
751-TA-13	Bicycle tires and tubes from the Republic of Korea.	(a) 4-28-87 (b) ² (c) 8-14-87	(¹)	Liebeler Brundale Eckes Lodwick Rohr	(¹)

¹ Not applicable.

² No hearing was held. The Commission decision is found in the *Federal Register* (52 F.R. 33660, Sept. 4, 1987).

Table 13
Review investigations completed under sec. 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1987

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Petitioner or requester	Petition or request filed	Public hearing	Commissioner's advice		Commission's report	
					Recommendation to extend relief	Recommendation to terminate or reduce relief	To the President	USITC Publication No.
TA-203-16	Stainless steel and alloy tool steel.	The specialty steel industry of the United States and the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO).	1-14-87	4-2-87	(¹)	Liebeler ³ Brundale ³ Eckes ³ Lodwick ³ Rohr ⁴	5-15-87	1975
TA-203-17	Heavyweight motorcycles.	United States Trade Representative.	4-9-87	5-21-87	(¹)	Liebeler ⁵ Brundale ⁵ Eckes ⁵ Lodwick ⁵ Rohr ⁵	6-19-87	1988

¹ Not applicable.

² Chairman Liebeler and Vice Chairman Brundale provided advice on the probable economic effect of terminating import relief provided to domestic producers of certain stainless steel and alloy tool steel products. They also provided advice on the considerations set forth in sec. 203(c) of the Trade Act of 1974.

³ Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick advised the President that termination of the import relief program with respect to stainless steel sheet and strip and stainless steel plates would not have an adverse effect on the domestic industries producing those products, assuming the continued administration of voluntary restraint

agreements at present levels. They also advised that termination of the import relief program would have an adverse effect on the industries producing stainless steel bars, stainless steel wire rod, and alloy tool steel.

⁴ Commissioner Rohr advised the President that, with respect to stainless steel sheet and strip and stainless steel plates, termination of the import relief program would not have a significant adverse economic effect on the industries producing these products, assuming the continued administration of the voluntary restraint agreements at present levels. With respect to stainless steel bars and stainless steel wire rod, termination of the import relief program would have a significant adverse

economic impact on the industries producing these products. With respect to alloy tool steel, Commissioner Rohr advised that although termination of the import relief program would have some adverse economic effects on the operation of the industry, he finds little indication that firms in this industry have any significant plans to use any further period of relief to further adjust to import competition.

⁵ The Commission's advice was that termination of the import relief program provided for in Presidential Proclamation No. 5050 would have no significant adverse economic effect on the domestic industry producing heavyweight motorcycles.

Appendix B

Statutes Involving the U.S. International Trade Commission

Key Statutes

**Sec. 201, Trade
Act of 1974 (Escape-
Clause Investigations),
Import Relief for
Domestic Industries**

When: The Commission conducts investigations upon its own motion or upon petition on behalf of a firm, a group of workers, or other entity representative of an industry to determine whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Duration: The investigation must be completed not later than 6 months after being instituted.

Finding: If the Commission's finding is affirmative, it must recommend a remedy to the President, who has discretion to take action to provide import relief, such as an increase in duties, the establishment of quantitative restrictions, the negotiation of orderly marketing agreements, or specified types of adjustment assistance to groups of workers, firms, or communities.

Followup: The Commission reports with respect to developments within an industry that has been granted import relief and advises the President of the probable economic effect of the reduction or the elimination of the tariff increase that has been granted.

**Sec. 337, Tariff Act of
1930 (Investigations of
Unfair Practices in Import
Trade)**

When: The Commission, after receipt of a complaint under oath from an interested party or upon its own motion, conducts investigations to determine whether unfair methods of competition or unfair acts are occurring in the importation of articles into the United States or in their sale.

Duration: The investigation must be completed in no more than 1 year, or 18 months in a more complicated case, after the date of publication of notice of investigation in the *Federal Register*.

Finding: If the Commission determines that the importation of such articles is such that the effect or tendency is to destroy or substantially injure an efficiently and economically operated industry, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce, it may issue orders excluding the articles from entry or issue cease and desist orders. The President may disapprove these actions within 60 days after issuance of the Commission's determination.

**Sec. 703(a), Tariff Act of
1930 (Preliminary Counter-
vailing Duty Investigations),
Subsidized Imports**

When: The Commission, after the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with it and the Department of Commerce, conducts investigations to determine, on

the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the allegedly subsidized merchandise that is the subject of the investigation by Commerce.

Duration: The investigation must be completed within 45 days of the receipt of the petition.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation.

Sec. 705(b), Tariff Act of 1930 (Final Countervailing Duty Investigations), Subsidized Imports

When: The Commission, after a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported articles are subsidized, conducts investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the subsidized merchandise.

Duration: The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or 45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce that a subsidy is being provided, whichever is longer.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce imposes a countervailing duty on imports of the articles in question.

Sec. 733(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (Preliminary Antidumping Investigations), Imports Marketed at Less Than Fair Value

When: The Commission, after the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with it and the Department of Commerce, conducts investigations to determine, on the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the allegedly dumped merchandise that is the subject of the investigation by Commerce.

Duration: The investigation must be completed within 45 days of receipt of the petition.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation.

Sec. 735(b), Tariff Act of 1930 (Final Antidumping Investigations), Imports Marketed at Less Than Fair Value

When: The Commission, after a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported articles are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value, conducts investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the dumped merchandise.

Duration: The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of

Commerce that the imported articles are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce imposes a dumping duty on imports of the articles in question.

Sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930 (General-Purpose Investigations)

When: Upon official request or upon its own motion, the Commission initiates a factfinding investigation on any matter involving tariffs and international trade. This broad provision allows the Commission to investigate trade matters of immediate concern to the Government and the public.

Duration: Unless otherwise directed, the Commission establishes an administrative deadline.

Finding: Unless the President or the Congress directs otherwise, the Commission's reports are made available to all interested parties, the general public, the President and executive departments, and the Congress.

Sec. 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act, Import Interference With Agricultural Programs

When: The Commission conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether any articles are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with any loan, purchase, or other program or operation of the Department of Agriculture, including price-support programs for agricultural commodities or products thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product

processed in the United States from such commodities or products, and makes findings and recommendations to the President.

Finding: The President may restrict the imports in question by imposition of either quotas or import fees (not to exceed 50 percent of the imported product's value).

Other Areas of Involvement by Statute

Bestowal of Bounties or Grants on Imports

The Commission determines, with respect to any duty-free article on which the Secretary of Commerce has determined that a bounty or grant is being paid, whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be, injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such article (sec. 303, Tariff Act of 1930, 46 Stat. 687).

Uniform Statistical Data

The Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production (sec. 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1484(e)).

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated

The Commission issues a publication containing U.S. tariff schedules and related material and considers questions concerning the arrangement of such

schedules and the classification of articles (sec. 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962, 76 Stat. 74; secs. 332(a) and 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332(a) and 19 U.S.C. 1484(e)).

Tariff Summaries

The Commission prepares and publishes, from time to time, a series of summaries of trade and tariff information. These summaries contain descriptions (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) of the thousands of products imported into the United States, methods of production, and the extent and relative importance of U.S. consumption, production, and trade, together with certain basic factors affecting the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries (sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332).

Annual Report on the U.S. Trade Agreements Program

The Commission prepares for the Congress and the interested public a "factual report on the operation of the trade agreements program." The report contains information on U.S. participation in multilateral trade negotiations and agreements, as well as related material on foreign economic and trade developments and the administration of U.S. trade laws (sec. 163(b), Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2213).

Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations

The Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect on domestic industries and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade that may be

considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries (sec. 131, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151).

Generalized System of Preferences

With respect to articles that may be considered for duty-free treatment when imported from designated developing countries, the Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect of the removal of duty on the domestic industry and on consumers (secs. 131 and 503, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163).

East-West Trade-Monitoring System

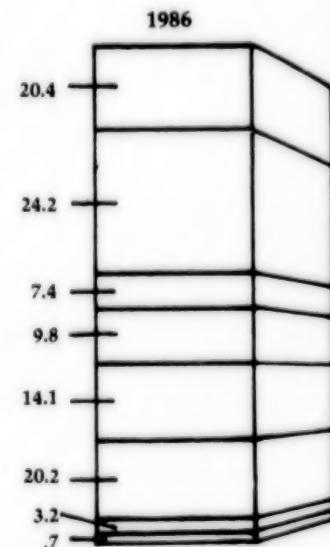
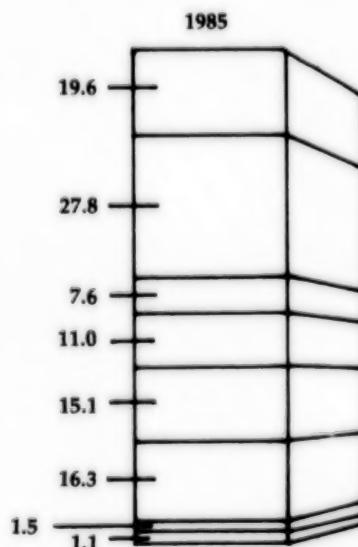
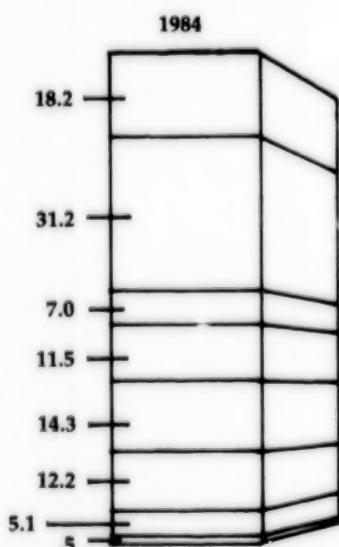
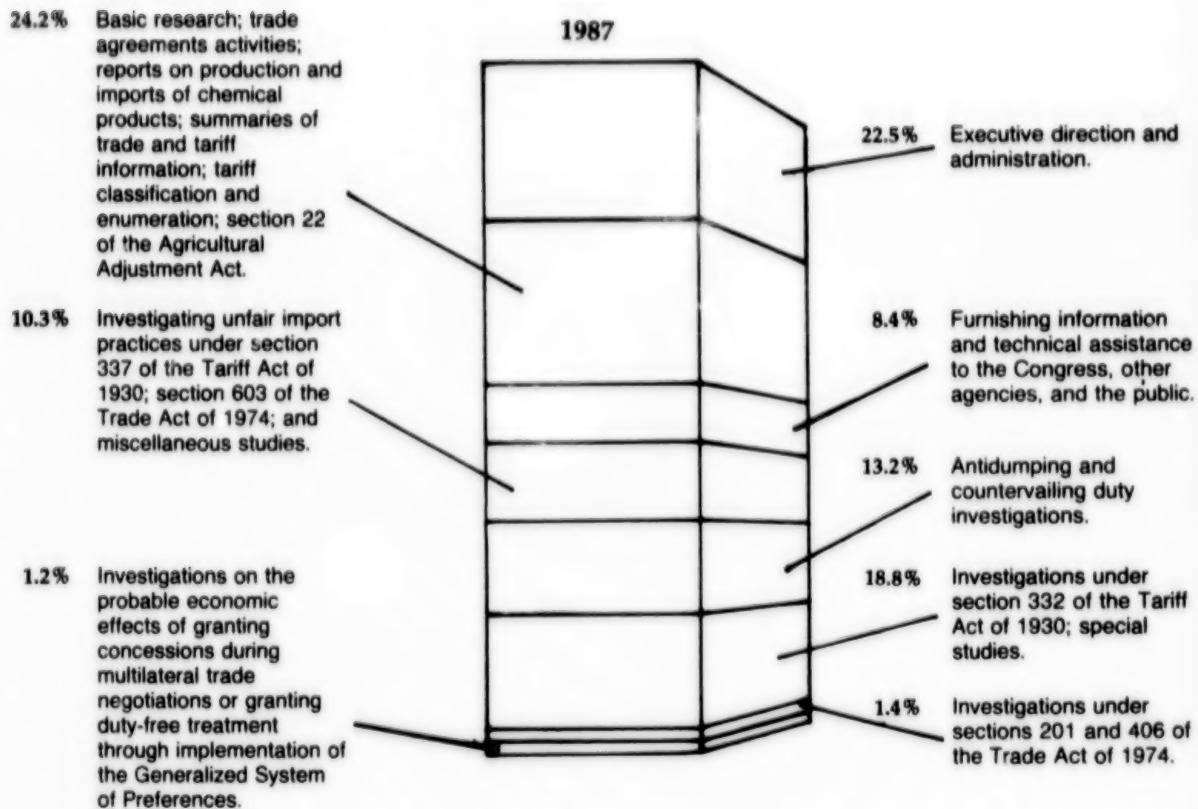
The Commission monitors imports into the United States from nonmarket economy countries and makes a report not less frequently than once each calendar quarter on the effect of such imports on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within the industry (sec. 410, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2440).

Trade With Communist Countries

The Commission makes investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. If the Commission's determination is in the affirmative, the President may take the same action as in a case involving injury to an industry, except that the action would apply only to imports of the article from the Communist country (sec. 406, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2436).

Appendix C

Summary of Principal Activities of the U.S. International Trade Commission, Fiscal Years 1984-87



Appendix D

Litigation in Fiscal Year 1987

Completed Litigation

Appeals Arising From Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

Bingham & Taylor Division, Virginia Industries, Inc. v. United States, Appeal No. 86-1440 (Court of Appeal for the Federal Circuit).

The court of appeals in this case sustained the Court of International Trade's holding that the Commission acted improperly in its negative preliminary decision with respect to light iron castings in *Iron Construction Castings From Brazil* (701-TA-249) when the Commission decided that section 771(7)(C)(iv) of the Tariff Act of 1930 did not require cross-cumulation of the volume and price effects of imports subject to an antidumping investigation with the volume and effects of imports subject to a countervailing duty investigation.

Hyundai Pipe Co., Ltd. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Court No. 84-6-00763 (Court of International Trade).

This case was an appeal from the Commission's final affirmative determination in *Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From the Republic of Korea and Taiwan* (731-TA-131, 132, and 138). The court held that the Commission's determination, which did not take into consideration the margins of dumping determined by the Department of Commerce, was in accordance with law and supported by substantial evidence in the record. The court's decision stated that the statute and U.S. treaties leave it within the discretion of the Commission to

determine whether and when it is appropriate to consider margins. Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the appeal that they filed in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

ICC Industries, Inc. v. United States, Appeal No. 86-1201 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

The Federal Circuit affirmed the decision of the Court of International Trade upholding the Commission's final affirmative determination in *Potassium Permanganate From the People's Republic of China* (731-TA-125). In particular, the decision sustained the Commission's final determination that critical circumstances existed justifying retroactive imposition of antidumping duties.

Jeannette Sheet Glass Corp. v. United States, Court No. 83-5-00729 (Court of International Trade).

The decision in this case affirmed the Commission's preliminary negative determination in *Thin Sheet Glass From Switzerland, Belgium, and the Federal Republic of Germany* (731-TA-127-129). This was the first decision to apply the Federal Circuit's decision upholding the Commission's authority to weigh evidence in deciding in preliminary investigations whether a reasonable indication exists of material injury to the domestic industry by reason of subject imports or threat thereof.

Lone Star Steel Co. v. United States, Court No. 85-06-00790 (Court of International Trade).

The court affirmed the Commission's final negative determination in *Oil Country Tubular Goods From Argentina* (731-TA-191). The decision held that substantial

evidence supported the Commission's conclusion that material injury to the domestic industry was not caused in any significant way by the subject imports and further held that the Commission's decision not to cumulate Argentine with Spanish imports in its causation analysis was within its discretion under the law applicable before the effective date of the 1984 amendments to title VII.

National Pork Producers Council v. United States, Court No. 85-09-01209 (Court of International Trade).

This appeal challenged the Commission's final negative determination with respect to fresh, chilled, or frozen pork in *Swine and Pork From Canada* (701-TA-224). The court dismissed the action, in particular affirming as based on substantial evidence the Commission's determination that swine growers are not part of the pork-producing industry.

Appeals Arising From Investigations Under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930

Akzo N.V. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 86-877 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

In this appeal, the court on December 22, 1986, upheld the Commission's affirmative determination in *Certain Aramid Fibers* (337-TA-194). In addition to sustaining the Commission's holdings that the subject patent was valid and enforceable and that the imports tended to destroy or substantially injure the domestic industry, the court held that the Commission's procedure giving access to confidential documents only to counsel for the parties and consultants involved in the case violated neither the U.S. Constitution nor U.S. treaty obligations. The U.S. Supreme Court denied appellant's petition for writ of certiorari.

CD Medical, Inc. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 87-1005 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

The court affirmed the Commission's negative determination in *Certain Cellulose Acetate Hollow Fiber Artificial Kidneys From Japan* (337-TA-224), in particular sustaining the Commission's decision that the patent at issue was invalid for obviousness.

Diversified Products Corp. v. United States International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 86-978 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

The court on June 17, 1987, affirmed the Commission's negative determination in *Convertible Rowing Exercisers* (337-TA-212). The decision held that, in finding the subject patent invalid, the Commission conducted an appropriate weighing of the evidence.

Qume Corp. v. United States International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 86-507 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

The decision in this case affirmed the Commission's negative determination in *Certain Rotary Wheel Printing Systems* (337-TA-185). The court affirmed the Commission's determination that pertinent claims of the subject patent were invalid as obvious and as anticipated.

Court Actions Involving Other Matters

U.S. International Trade Commission v. Tenneco West, No. 86-5505 (Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit).

In connection with enforcing a Commission administrative subpoena against Tenneco West in *Certain In-Shell Pistachio Nuts From Iran* (731-TA-287 (Final)), the District Court for the District of Columbia entered a protective order requiring the Commission to give certain notice before releasing materials obtained under the subpoena to third parties. On

appeal of the order by the Commission, the Court of Appeals affirmed the order, holding that the Commission's practice of either opposing disclosure of confidential documents or informing a submitting party of a request for disclosure were insufficient in the absence of specific promises or agency rules to that effect.

Meditech International Co. v. Minigrip, Inc., F.S. 86-470 (United States District Court for the District of Columbia).

Plaintiff in this private suit sought to subpoena the Commission's records in two investigations under section 337, *Certain Reclosable Plastic Bags* (337-TA-22) and *Certain Methods for Extruding Plastic Tubing* (337-TA-110). The Commission's motion to quash the subpoena was granted.

Litigation Terminated

In addition to the cases discussed above, a number of cases were terminated during fiscal year 1987 without decisions on their merits, by court dismissal, voluntary dismissal by the plaintiff, or failure by the plaintiff to file a complaint after the service of a summons. Those cases are listed below.

American Cement Trade Alliance v. United States, Court No. 87-01-00114 (Court of International Trade).

Amstrol, Inc. v. United States, Case No. 85-5-00667 (Court of International Trade).

Aufhauser Brothers Corp. v. United States, Court No. 86-02-00231 (Court of International Trade).

Cargill Citrus Limitada v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Court No. 87-06-0071 (Court of International Trade).

China National Metals & Minerals Import & Export Corp. v. United States, Court No.

86-06-00782 (Court of International Trade).

Cooper Citrus Industrial Frustep, S.A. v. United States, Court No. 87-06-00784 (Court of International Trade).

Fujitsu, Ltd. v. United States, Court No. 87-01-00084 (Court of International Trade).

Georgetown Steel Corp. v. United States, Court No. 84-09-01318 (Court of International Trade).

Huffy Corp. v. United States, Case No. 83-10-01499 (Court of International Trade).

Lone Star Steel Co. v. United States, Court No. 85-02-00217 (Court of International Trade).

Mueller Canada, Inc. v. United States, Court No. 86-04-00059 (Court of International Trade).

National Juice Products Association v. United States, Court No. 87-06-00702 (Court of International Trade).

NEC Corp. v. United States, Case No. 86-07-00900 (Court of International Trade).

Pohang Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. v. United States, Court No. 84-09-01312 (Court of International Trade).

Steel Tubes of Singapore, Ltd. v. United States, Court No. 86-12-01604 (Court of International Trade).

Task Force for the Survival of U.S. Fishermen, Processing Plants, and Jobs v. United States, Court No. 86-06-00780 (Court of International Trade).

Union Camp Corp. v. United States, Case No. 86-03-00320 (Court of International Trade).

*Pending Litigation at the End
of Fiscal Year 1987*

Cases arising from antidumping...	
and countervailing duty	
investigations ¹	58
 Cases arising from section 337	
determinations	16
 Other litigation.....	3
.....	—
 Total.....	77

¹ All cases filed by different parties that challenge the same Commission determination or that have been consolidated by the court are counted only as a single piece of litigation. Thus, the actual number of complainants filed is greater than the number given above.

By comparison, at the end of fiscal year 1986, there were 55 pending cases arising from antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, 8 arising from section 337 determinations, and 4 arising from other subjects, for a total of 67.

Appendix E

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation

Reports Submitted to the House on Proposed Legislation

1. **H.R. 3 Sec. 811** (Mr. Gephardt)—Importation of furskins. April 24, 1987.
2. **H.R. 3 Sec. 812** (Mr. Gephardt)—Salted and dried plums. March 26, 1987.
3. **H.R. 3 Sec. 813** (Mr. Gephardt)—Grapefruit. April 2, 1987.
4. **H.R. 3 Sec. 814** (Mr. Gephardt)—Carroted furskins. April 2, 1987.
5. **H.R. 3 Sec. 815** (Mr. Gephardt)—Tariff treatment of certain types of plywood. April 24, 1987.
6. **H.R. 3 Sec. 816** (Mr. Gephardt)—Broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers. April 2, 1987.
7. **H.R. 3 Sec. 817** (Mr. Gephardt)—Uranium hexafluoride (UF_6). May 12, 1987.
8. **H.R. 3 Sec. 818** (Mr. Gephardt)—Silicone resins and materials. April 7, 1987.
9. **H.R. 3 Sec. 819** (Mr. Gephardt)—Classification of naphtha and motor fuel blending stocks. May 26, 1987.
10. **H.R. 3 Sec. 820** (Mr. Gephardt)—Television apparatus and parts. May 12, 1987.
11. **H.R. 3 Sec. 821** (Mr. Gephardt)—Bicycle-type and exerciser-type speedometers. April 15, 1987.
12. **H.R. 3 Sec. 822** (Mr. Gephardt)—Marking of watches and watch components. April 27, 1987.
13. **H.R. 3 Sec. 823** (Mr. Gephardt)—Casein. March 26, 1987.
14. **H.R. 3 Sec. 831** (Mr. Gephardt)—Color couplers and coupler intermediates. April 7, 1987.
15. **H.R. 3 Sec. 832** (Mr. Gephardt)—Potassium 4-sulfobenzoate. May 12, 1987.
16. **H.R. 3 Sec. 833** (Mr. Gephardt)—2,2'-Oxamido bis[ethyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]. April 28, 1987.
17. **H.R. 3 Sec. 834** (Mr. Gephardt)—Dicyclohexylbenzothiazylsulfenamide. April 2, 1987.
18. **H.R. 3 Sec. 835** (Mr. Gephardt)—2,4-Dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid. April 23, 1987.
19. **H.R. 3 Sec. 836** (Mr. Gephardt)—Derivatives of N-[4-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropoxy)phenyl]acetamide. April 6, 1987.
20. **H.R. 3 Sec. 837** (Mr. Gephardt)—1,2-Dimethyl-3,5-diphenyl-1H-pyrazolium methyl sulfate (Difenzoquat methyl sulfate). April 8, 1987.

21. **H.R. 3 Sec. 838 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Dicofol. April 2, 1987.
22. **H.R. 3 Sec. 839 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Certain knitwear fabricated in Guam. April 23, 1987.
23. **H.R. 3 Sec. 840 (Mr. Gephardt)**—3,7-Bis(dimethylamino)phenazathionium chloride. April 7, 1987.
24. **H.R. 3 Sec. 841 (Mr. Gephardt)**—3,5-Dinitro-o-toluamide. April 6, 1987.
25. **H.R. 3 Sec. 842 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Sec-butyl chloride. April 10, 1987.
26. **H.R. 3 Sec. 843 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Certain nonbenzenoid vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride-ethylene terpolymers. April 10, 1987.
27. **H.R. 3 Sec. 844 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Tungsten ore. April 24, 1987.
28. **H.R. 3 Sec. 845 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Certain stuffed toy figures. April 6, 1987.
29. **H.R. 3 Sec. 846 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Certain plastic sheeting. May 12, 1987.
30. **H.R. 3 Sec. 848 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Doll wig yarns. March 26, 1987.
31. **H.R. 3 Sec. 849 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Carding and spinning machines. May 6, 1987.
32. **H.R. 3 Sec. 850 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Certain bicycle parts. May 12, 1987.
33. **H.R. 3 Sec. 851 (Mr. Gephardt)**—(3-Sulfopropyl)pyridinium hydroxide. April 10, 1987.
34. **H.R. 3 Sec. 852 (Mr. Gephardt)**—d-6-Methoxy-alpha-methyl-2-naphthalene-acetic acid and its sodium salt. April 28, 1987.
35. **H.R. 3 Sec. 853 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Certain pesticides. May 6, 1987.
36. **H.R. 3 Sec. 854 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Cholestyramine resin USP. April 28, 1987.
37. **H.R. 3 Sec. 855 (Mr. Gephardt)**—3-Amino-3-methyl-1-butyne. April 23, 1987.
38. **H.R. 3 Sec. 856 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Maneb, zineb, mancozeb, and metiram. April 14, 1987.
39. **H.R. 3 Sec. 857 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Nicotine resins. April 28, 1987.
40. **H.R. 3 Sec. 858 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Hosiery knitting needles. May 12, 1987.
41. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(1) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to mixtures of mashed or macerated hot red peppers and salt. April 15, 1987.
42. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(4) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to needlecraft display models. June 3, 1987.
43. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(5) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to triphenyl phosphate. June 4, 1987.

44. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(6) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to sulfapyridine. May 12, 1987.
45. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(7) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to synthetic rutile. May 12, 1987.
46. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(8) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to certain clock radios. April 15, 1987.
47. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(9) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to machines designed for heat-set, stretch texturing of continuous manmade fibers. May 12, 1987.
48. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(10) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to hosiery knitting machines. May 12, 1987.
49. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(11) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to double-headed latch needles. May 12, 1987.
50. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(12) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to stuffed dolls, certain toy figures, and skins thereof. May 12, 1987.
51. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(13) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to umbrella frames. May 6, 1987.
52. **H.R. 3 Sec. 859(14) (Mr. Gephardt)**—Relating to crude feathers and down. April 8, 1987.
53. **H.R. 3 Sec. 861 (Mr. Gephardt)**—GSP treatment of watches. May 12, 1987.
54. **H.R. 3 Sec. 862 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Marking of containers of imported mushrooms. May 18, 1987.
55. **H.R. 3 Sec. 864 (Mr. Gephardt)**—Ethyl alcohol and mixtures thereof for fuel use. May 6, 1987.
56. **H.R. 3 Sec. 881 et seq. (Mr. Gephardt)**—Implementation of Nairobi Protocol. May 12, 1987.
57. **H.R. 34 (Mr. Frenzel)**—To lower for a 2-year period the column 2 duty on certain large offset printing machines. March 26, 1987.
58. **H.R. 35 (Mr. Frenzel)**—To provide for temporary duty-free treatment for cyclosporine. March 18, 1987.
59. **H.R. 36 (Mr. Frenzel)**—To continue the existing temporary duty-free treatment of certain coarse wools until the close of December 31, 1992. March 26, 1987.
60. **H.R. 167 (Mr. Jacobs)**—To permit free entry into the United States of the personal effects, equipment, and other related articles of foreign participants, officials, and other accredited members of delegations involved in the games of the Tenth Pan American Games to be held in Indianapolis, IN, in 1987. August 7, 1987.
61. **H.R. 305 (Mrs. Boggs)**—To provide permanent duty-free entry for certain mixtures of hot red peppers and salt. March 18, 1987.
62. **H.R. 346 (Mr. De La Garza)**—Relating to the tariff treatment of fresh cantaloupes imported between January 1 and May 15 of any year. March 26, 1987.

63. **H.R. 350** (Mr. Gilman)—To provide equitable treatment for certain fresh vegetables produced in the United States. March 26, 1987.
64. **H.R. 513** (Mr. Rahall)—To offset the competitive advantage that foreign producers have as a result of not having to meet environmental, health, welfare, and safety requirements of the kinds imposed on U.S. coal producers, and for other purpose. April 8, 1987.
65. **H.R. 583** (Mr. Perkins)—To continue until January 1, 1991, the present exclusion of bicycle component parts that are not reexported from the exemption from the customs laws otherwise available to merchandise in foreign trade zones. April 14, 1987.
66. **H.R. 590** (Miss Schneider)—To extend until January 1, 1992, the existing suspension of duty on stuffed dolls, certain toy figures, and the skins thereof. June 15, 1987.
67. **H.R. 591** (Mr. Schulze)—Relating to the tariff classification of slabs of iron or steel. March 26, 1987.
68. **H.R. 604** (Mr. Torricelli)—To extend duty-free treatment to certain chemicals. April 7, 1987.
69. **H.R. 684** (Mr. Ravenel)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to continue the suspension of any duty on menthol feedstocks. May 1, 1987.
70. **H.R. 748** (Mr. Frenzel)—To suspend for a 9-month period the duty on certain mixtures of cross-linked sodium polyacrylate polymers. May 22, 1987.
71. **H.R. 750** (Mr. Panetta)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for rates of duty on imported roses consistent with those maintained by the European Economic Community on imports of roses from the United States and other nations. April 23, 1987.
72. **H.R. 894** (Mr. Duncan)—Relating to the tariff classification of certain work gloves. May 12, 1987.
73. **H.R. 917** (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To provide for a temporary suspension of duty on sethoxydim for a period of 3 years. April 23, 1987.
74. **H.R. 928** (Mr. Gradison)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain stuffed or filled toy figures until January 1, 1993. May 6, 1987.
75. **H.R. 944** (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 3-ethylamino-p-cresol. May 26, 1987.
76. **H.R. 968** (Mr. Duncan)—To continue until the close of September 30, 1990, the existing suspension of duties on color couplers and coupler intermediates used in the manufacture of photographic sensitized material. June 15, 1987.

77. **H.R. 970** (Mr. Duncan)—To suspend for a 4-year period the duty on certain parts of indirect process electrostatic copying machines. April 8, 1987.

78. **H.R. 991** (Mr. Jenkins)—To extend the temporary duty-free treatment for certain types of hosiery knitting machines and certain types of knitting needles; and to temporarily exempt certain other types of hosiery knitting machines and certain types of knitting needles. May 6, 1987.

79. **H.R. 992** (Mr. Jenkins)—Relating to the application of the drawback provisions of section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to certain imports of raw cane sugar. May 12, 1987.

80. **H.R. 1077** (Mr. Roe)—To provide a 5-year suspension of the duty on silk yarn. April 2, 1987.

81. **H.R. 1109** (Mr. Roe)—Relating to the duties on jacquard cards. June 15, 1987.

82. **H.R. 1118** (Mr. Downey)—To extend the suspension of duties on certain small toys. May 12, 1987.

83. **H.R. 1121** (Mr. Gradison)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 1-(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl)-4-(hydroxydiphenyl- methyl-1-piperidinyl)-1-butanone. June 3, 1987.

84. **H.R. 1124** (Mr. Jenkins)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-nitro-phenyl-4-beta-hydroxy sulfone (also known as nitro sulfon B). May 29, 1987.

85. **H.R. 1125** (Mr. Jenkins)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyaniline (also known as chlor amino base). June 4, 1987.

86. **H.R. 1150** (Mr. Carper)—To provide for the temporary suspension of duty on fluazifop-p-butyl until December 31, 1990. May 6, 1987.

87. **H.R. 1159** (Mr. Gejdenson)—To lower for a 3-year period the rate of duty on glass inners designed for vacuum flasks. May 6, 1987.

88. **H.R. 1160** (Mr. Gephardt)—Relating to the tariff treatment of lithotripters. June 3, 1987.

89. **H.R. 1221** (Mr. Rangel)—To increase the personal exemption from customs duties for returning residents when merchandise is purchased in countries that are beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. May 26, 1987.

90. **H.R. 1261** (Mr. Matsui)—Relating to the tariff treatment of certain telescopes not designed for use with infrared light. May 20, 1987.

91. **H.R. 1262** (Mr. Matsui)—Relating to the tariff treatment of Chinese gooseberries (Kiwi fruit). June 10, 1987.

92. **H.R. 1285** (Mr. Duncan)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-(4 aminobenzamido) phenyl-beta-hydroxyethyl sulfone (also known as amino sulfon br). June 22, 1987.

93. **H.R. 1286 (Mr. Duncan)**—To suspend temporarily the duty on 3,4 diamino phenetole dihydrogen sulfate (also known as diamino phenetole sulfate). May 6, 1987.

94. **H.R. 1287 (Mr. Duncan)**—To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-chloro-2-nitroaniline (also known as p-chloro-o-nitroaniline). June 4, 1987.

95. **H.R. 1336 (Mr. Russo)**—To correct the tariff rate inversion on certain iron and steel pipe and tube products. June 22, 1987.

96. **H.R. 1360 (Mr. Frenzel)**—Relating to the tariff classification of certain plastic sheeting. June 30, 1987.

97. **H.R. 1362 (Mr. Guarini)**—To suspend temporarily the duty on acet quinone base. June 22, 1987.

98. **H.R. 1391 (Mr. Vander Jagt)**—To extend for 18 months the suspension of duty on isomeric mixtures of ethylbiphenyl. May 26, 1987.

99. **H.R. 1406 (Mr. MacKay)**—To establish equal and equitable classification and duty rates for certain imported citrus products. June 15, 1987.

100. **H.R. 1415 (Mr. Vander Jagt)**—To increase temporarily the duty on apple juice. June 10, 1987.

101. **H.R. 1426 (Mr. Akaka)**—Relating to the tariff treatment of salted and dried plums. June 15, 1987.

102. **H.R. 1460 (Mr. Schulze)**—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain textile machines. June 3, 1987.

103. **H.R. 1462 (Mr. Schulze)**—To temporarily suspend the duty on certain benzenoid dye intermediates. June 22, 1987.

104. **H.R. 1515 (Mr. Matsui)**—To equalize the duties on canned tuna. May 20, 1987.

105. **H.R. 1526 (Mr. Solomon)**—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 6-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid. June 22, 1987.

106. **H.R. 1527 (Mr. Solomon)**—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 2-(4-aminophenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole-7-sulfonic acid. May 28, 1987.

107. **H.R. 1556 (Mr. Gradison)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of phenyl methyl pyrazolone and phenyl carbethoxy pyrazolone, acetoacet-o-chloranilide, R Salt, para-nitro ortho toluidine, and tobias acid, meta-nitro-o-anisidine, para-chloro-o-nitroaniline, meta-nitro-para-anisidine and para-nitro-o-anisidine. June 3, 1987.

108. **H.R. 1594 (Mr. Frenzel)**—To extend the existing suspension of duty on flecainide acetate to January 1, 1992. June 22, 1987.

109. **H.R. 1625 (Mr. McMillan)**—Relating to the tariff treatment of trifluoromethylaniline (also known as m-aminobenzotrifluoride). June 22, 1987.

110. **H.R. 1648** (Mr. Guarini)—To provide for the temporary suspension of duty on tamoxifen citrate for a 3-year period. June 22, 1987.
111. **H.R. 1686** (Mr. Duncan)—To amend the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States to suspend the duty on bicycle tires and tubes. June 30, 1987.
112. **H.R. 1767** (Mr. Jacobs)—To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical intermediate. June 26, 1987.
113. **H.R. 1768** (Mr. Jacobs)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on a certain chemical intermediate. June 22, 1987.
114. **H.R. 1781** (Mr. Alexander)—To reduce the rate of duty on allyl chloride. June 30, 1987.
115. **H.R. 1822** (Mr. Torricelli)—To suspend until December 31, 1991, the duty on transparent acrylic decorative articles containing a cavity formed in one wall. June 22, 1987.
116. **H.R. 1981** (Mr. Matsui)—To amend the Trade Act of 1974, and for other purposes. June 30, 1987.
117. **H.R. 1991** (Mr. Dreier)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain unstuffed dolls. June 26, 1987.
118. **H.R. 2033** (Mr. Archer)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on certain diamond tool blanks. June 30, 1987.
119. **H.R. 2043** (Mr. Craig)—To prohibit the importation of certain products of Australia and New Zealand. September 10, 1987.
120. **H.R. 2080** (Mr. Solomon)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on rosachloride lumps. July 7, 1987.
121. **H.R. 2124** (Mr. Flippo)—To impose a temporary duty on laser discs. July 16, 1987.
122. **H.R. 2154** (Mr. Rinaldo)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the specific listing of certain benzenoid chemicals with other specifically listed chemicals. July 14, 1987.
123. **H.R. 2208** (Mr. Jenkins)—To provide temporary duty-free treatment to 2,6-HNA. July 8, 1987.
124. **H.R. 2236** (Mr. Gejdenson)—To extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on uncompounded allyl resins. June 26, 1987.
125. **H.R. 2255** (Mr. Schulze)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on m-hydroxybenzoic acid. June 26, 1987.
126. **H.R. 2256** (Mr. Schulze)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on 2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, and on mixtures of 2-n-octyl-4 isothiazolin-3-one and application adjuvants. June 30, 1987.

127. **H.R. 2257 (Mr. Schulze)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, magnesium chloride, stabilizers and application adjuvants. June 30, 1987.

128. **H.R. 2258 (Mr. Schulze)**—To extend for 3 years the existing temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, magnesium chloride and magnesium nitrate. July 8, 1987.

129. **H.R. 2274 (Mr. Vander Jagt)**—To suspend for 3 years the duty on Beta-naphthol. July 8, 1987.

130. **H.R. 2280 (Mr. Vander Jagt)**—To suspend for 3 years the duty on Camines. August 14, 1987.

131. **H.R. 2281 (Mr. McGrath)**—To suspend the duty on kitchenware of transparent nonglazed glass ceramics. September 8, 1987.

132. **H.R. 2289 (Mr. Vander Jagt)**—To suspend for 3 years the duty on diamino imid sp. July 8, 1987.

133. **H.R. 2297 (Mr. Coble)**—To extend the existing suspension of duty on m-Toluic acid. July 28, 1987.

134. **H.R. 2313 (Mr. Gradison)**—To suspend until December 31, 1990, the duty on teicoplanin. August 12, 1987.

135. **H.R. 2314 (Mr. Gradison)**—To suspend until December 31, 1990, the duty on ornithine. August 14, 1987.

136. **H.R. 2331 (Mr. Walgren)**—To suspend until January 1, 1990, the duty on certain carbodiimides. September 10, 1987.

137. **H.R. 2339 (Mr. Crane)**—To extend duty-free treatment to 4-chloro-3-methylphenol. August 12, 1987.

138. **H.R. 2362 (Mr. Carper)**—To extend the temporary duty suspension on o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol. July 28, 1987.

139. **H.R. 2380 (Mr. Guarini)**—To extend the existing suspension of duty on graphite. August 12, 1987.

140. **H.R. 2385 (Mr. Pease)**—To extend until January 1, 1991, the existing suspension of duty on diphenyl guanidine and di-o-tolyl guanidine. July 13, 1987.

141. **H.R. 2386 (Mr. Pease)**—To extend until January 1, 1991, the existing suspension of duty on certain power-driven flat knitting machines and parts thereof. July 16, 1987.

142. **H.R. 2387 (Mr. Roe)**—To extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on di-o-tolyl guanidine. July 13, 1987.

143. **H.R. 2388 (Mr. Roe)**—To extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on m-aminophenol. July 20, 1987.

144. **H.R. 2389 (Mr. Schuette)**—To continue for a 3-year period the suspension of the duties on dicyclomine hydrochloride, mepenzolate bromide, desipramine hydrochloride, rifampin, terfenadine, clomiphene citrate, and lactulose. August 12, 1987.

145. **H.R. 2390** (Mr. Torricelli)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals. July 28, 1987.

146. **H.R. 2409** (Mr. Matsui)—Relating to the tariff classification of certain leather belts. August 5, 1987.

147. **H.R. 2411** (Mr. Miller)—To continue until January 1, 1991, the existing suspension of duty on m-aminophenol. September 8, 1987.

148. **H.R. 2412** (Mr. Miller)—To continue until January 1, 1991, the existing suspension of duty on trichlorosalicylic acid. August 14, 1987.

149. **H.R. 2413** (Mr. Nagle)—Extending the existing suspensions of duty on certain chemicals until January 1, 1991. August 12, 1987.

150. **H.R. 2414** (Mr. Oakar)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on natural graphite. August 12, 1987.

151. **H.R. 2418** (Mr. Rowland)—To continue until January 1, 1991, the existing suspension of duties on 4,4-bis(a,a-dimethylbenzyl)-diphenylamine. July 15, 1987.

152. **H.R. 2419** (Mr. Russo)—To correct the tariff rate inversion on alloy iron and steel pipes and tubes. August 14, 1987.

153. **H.R. 2420** (Mr. Schulze)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on triethyleneglycol dichloride. July 28, 1987.

154. **H.R. 2421** (Mr. Sundquist)—To extend for 3 additional years the existing suspension of duty on certain forms of amiodirone. July 15, 1987.

155. **H.R. 2424** (Mr. Walgren)—To extend the temporary duty suspension on o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol. July 28, 1987.

156. **H.R. 2425** (Mr. Whitten)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to make the temporary changes in tariff treatment on certain disposable surgical gowns and drapes permanent. July 20, 1987.

157. **H.R. 2431** (Mr. Guarini)—To extend for 3 years the reduction of duty on caffeine. July 28, 1987.

158. **H.R. 2432** (Mr. Lloyd)—To extend until January 1, 1991, the existing suspension of duty on sulfathiazole, sulfamethazine, and sodium sulfamethazine. August 12, 1987.

159. **H.R. 2436** (Mr. Weldon)—To extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on hovercraft skirts. August 7, 1987.

160. **H.R. 2437** (Mr. Barnard)—To extend until October 1, 1988, the existing suspension of duty on p-hydroxybenzoic acid. August 17, 1987.

161. **H.R. 2440** (Mr. Coyne)—Relating to the tariff treatment of tin plate and tin-coated sheets. August 7, 1987.

162. **H.R. 2441** (Mr. Coyne)—To suspend the tariff on 1,5 naphthalene diisocyanate. July 13, 1987.

163. **H.R. 2442** (Mr. Coyne)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to change the tariff classification to silicone materials. July 8, 1987.

164. **H.R. 2444** (Mr. Miller)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain luggage frames of aluminum until January 1, 1990. August 5, 1987.

165. **H.R. 2457** (Mr. Spratt)—To extend until January 1, 1993, the suspension of duty on tetraaminobiphenyl. July 15, 1987.

166. **H.R. 2483** (Mr. Roth)—To provide for 3 years duty-free treatment of certain power-driven weaving machines and parts thereof. July 20, 1987.

167. **H.R. 2512** (Mr. Swift)—Relating to the tariff treatment of loganberries and raspberries. September 10, 1987.

168. **H.R. 2544** (Mr. DioGuardi)—To suspend the duty on cultured pearls until January 1, 1991. September 10, 1987.

169. **H.R. 2604** (Mr. DeFazio)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to clarify the definition of hardboard, and for other purposes. September 8, 1987.

170. **H.R. 2755** (Mr. Mollohan)—To suspend for a temporary period the duty on certain nitrogenous compounds. September 8, 1987.

171. **H.R. 2757** (Mr. Schulze)—Relating to the tariff treatment of portable marine stoves. September 10, 1987.

172. **H.R. 2766** (Mr. Carper)—To suspend for a 5-year period the duty on pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA). September 8, 1987.

*Reports Submitted
to the Senate on
Proposed Legislation*

1. **S. 2694** (Mr. Dixon)—To lower for a 3-year period the rate of duty on glass inners designed for vacuum flasks. October 10, 1986.
2. **S. 2761** (Mr. Moynihan)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to temporarily suspend the duties imposed on doll wig yarns. October 27, 1986.
3. **S. 2775** (Mr. Long)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 3-ethylamino-p-cresol. October 27, 1986.
4. **S. 87** (Mr. Glenn)—To suspend for 2 years the duty on 1-(3-sulfopropyl) pyridinium hydroxide. May 26, 1987.
5. **S. 88** (Mr. Glenn)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to extend the suspension of duties on umbrella frames. May 28, 1987.
6. **S. 89** (Mr. Glenn)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to correct the classification of certain pigments. July 8, 1987.

7. **S. 189 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on cross-linked polyvinyl-benzyl-trimethylammonium chloride (cholestyramine resin USP). July 28, 1987.
8. **S. 190 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of maneb, zineb, mancozeb, metiram, stabilizer, and application adjuvants. May 20, 1987.
9. **S. 191 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 1,1-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol (dicofol) and application adjuvants. July 20, 1987.
10. **S. 192 (Mr. Heinz)**—Relating to the tariff classification of slabs of iron or steel. May 20, 1987.
11. **S. 193 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on methylene blue used as a process stabilizer in the manufacture of organic chemicals. July 28, 1987.
12. **S. 194 (Mr. Heinz)**—To suspend the tariff on 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate. July 13, 1987.
13. **S. 195 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 2,4-dinitro-6-octylphenyl crotonate, 2,6-dinitro-4-octyl phenyl crotonate and nitrooctyl phenols (dinocap), and on mixtures of dinocap with application adjuvants. July 14, 1987.
14. **S. 196 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of mancozeb, dinocap, stabilizer and application adjuvants. July 20, 1987.
15. **S. 197 (Mr. Heinz)**—To extend through June 30, 1990, the suspension of import duties on synthetic rutile. August 7, 1987.
16. **S. 198 (Mr. Heinz)**—To extend for 3 years the existing duty-free treatment of certain needlecraft display models, and for other purposes. July 20, 1987.
17. **S. 199 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide duty-free treatment for dicofol until January 1, 1991, after the existing duty reduction for that chemical expires on September 30, 1985. May 20, 1987.
18. **S. 201 (Mr. Heinz)**—To temporarily exempt the duty on single-headed latch needles and hosiery knitting needles. July 13, 1987.
19. **S. 202 (Mr. Heinz)**—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of hosiery knitting machines and double-headed latch needles. June 4, 1987.
20. **S. 203 (Mr. Heinz)**—To extend the existing temporary duty-free treatment for certain wools not finer than 46s. May 29, 1987.
21. **S. 204 (Mr. Heinz)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on 3-amino-3-methyl-1-butyne. August 7, 1987.

22. **S. 205 (Mr. Heinz)**—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to change the tariff classification to silicone materials. May 22, 1987.
23. **S. 206 (Mr. Heinz)**—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to change the tariff classification of certain work gloves. June 3, 1987.
24. **S. 313 (Mr. Sasser)**—To make permanent the duty-free importation of hatter's fur, and for other purposes. July 15, 1987.
25. **S. 340 (Mr. Bentsen)**—To extend the tariff suspension applicable to certain imported cantaloupes. May 26, 1987.
26. **S. 378 (Mr. Thurmond)**—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to continue the suspension of duty on menthol feedstocks. August 5, 1987.
27. **S. 380 (Mr. Thurmond)**—To suspend temporarily the duty on dicyclohexylbenzothiazylsulfenamide. May 20, 1987.
28. **S. 440 (Mr. Heinz)**—To extend the temporary duty-free treatment for certain types of hosiery knitting machines and certain types of knitting needles and to temporarily exempt certain other types of hosiery knitting machines and certain types of knitting needles. July 8, 1987.
29. **S. 459 (Mr. Armstrong)**—To suspend temporarily the duty on d-6-methoxy-alpha-methyl-2-naphthaleneacetic acid and its sodium salt. May 26, 1987.
30. **S. 510 (Mr. Danforth)**—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on triphenyl phosphate. June 15, 1987.
31. **S. 519 (Mr. Danforth)**—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to change the tariff treatment of certain television apparatus and parts. June 3, 1987.
32. **S. 545 (Mr. Chiles)**—To establish equal and equitable classification and duty rates for certain imported citrus products. May 26, 1987.
33. **S. 551 (Mr. Matsunaga)**—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to change the tariff treatment of salted and dried plums. May 26, 1987.
34. **S. 584 (Mr. Glenn)**—To amend the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States to extend the suspension of duty on bicycle parts. July 20, 1987.
35. **S. 600 (Mr. Bradley)**—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on nonbenzenoid vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride-ethylene terpolymer containing by weight less than 50 percent derivatives of vinyl acetate. June 4, 1987.
36. **S. 601 (Mr. Bradley)**—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to temporarily suspend the duties on jacquard cards and jacquard heads. August 12, 1987.

37. **S. 602** (Mr. Bradley)—To temporarily provide duty-free treatment for certain chemicals. May 26, 1987.
38. **S. 622** (Mr. Durenberger)—To provide for temporary duty-free treatment for cyclosporine.
39. **S. 644** (Mr. Matsunaga)—To provide for the duty-free entry of certain structures and parts for use in the W.M. Keck Observatory Project, Mauna Kea, HI. August 3, 1987.
40. **S. 664** (Mr. Dixon)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide rates of duty on imported speedometers used on exercise equipment consistent with those on bicycle speedometers. May 26, 1987.
41. **S. 665** (Mr. Dixon)—To temporarily lower the rate of duty on glass inners designed for vacuum flasks. June 30, 1987.
42. **S. 667** (Mr. Durenberger)—To continue the existing temporary duty-free treatment of certain coarse wools until the close of December 31, 1992. May 26, 1987.
43. **S. 712** (Mr. Heinz)—To temporarily suspend the duty on certain benzenoid dye intermediates. September 8, 1987.
44. **S. 722** (Mr. Grassley)—To temporarily suspend the duty on tungsten ore. June 22, 1987.
45. **S. 783** (Mr. Heinz)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to correct the tariff rate inversion on certain iron and steel pipe and tube products. August 14, 1987.
46. **S. 807** (Mr. Bradley)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the specific listing of certain benzenoid chemicals with other specifically listed chemicals. July 14, 1987.
47. **S. 870** (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on chlor amino base. August 12, 1987.
48. **S. 871** (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on 3-nitrophenyl-4-beta-hydroxyethyl sulfone. August 12, 1987.
49. **S. 872** (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on 4-chloro-2-nitroaniline. August 12, 1987.
50. **S. 873** (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on amino sulfon br. September 10, 1987.
51. **S. 874** (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on acet quinone base. September 10, 1987.
52. **S. 875** (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on diamino phenetole sulfate. May 29, 1987.
53. **S. 883** (Mr. Roth)—To extend the temporary duty suspension on o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol. July 8, 1987.
54. **S. 896** (Mr. Breaux)—Relating to the application of the drawback provisions of section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to certain imports of raw cane sugar. July 6, 1987.

55. **S. 906** (Mr. Danforth)—To suspend for a 9-month period the duty on certain mixtures of cross-linked sodium polyacrylate polymers. September 8, 1987.
56. **S. 937** (Mr. Durenberger)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on flecainide acetate to January 1, 1992. September 8, 1987.
57. **S. 956** (Mr. Durenberger)—Relating to the tariff classification of certain plastic sheeting. July 28, 1987.
58. **S. 1024** (Mr. Moynihan)—To suspend temporarily the duty on diphenyl guanidine and di-ortho-tolyl guanidine. July 8, 1987.
59. **S. 1025** (Mr. Moynihan)—To suspend temporarily the duty on N-ethyl ortho/para toluenesulfonamide. July 8, 1987.
60. **S. 1028** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 6-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid. September 8, 1987.
61. **S. 1029** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 2-(4-aminophenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole-7-sulfonic acid. July 8, 1987.
62. **S. 1030** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on beta-naphthol. July 6, 1987.
63. **S. 1031** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on sethoxydim. June 3, 1987.
64. **S. 1032** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 3-ethylamino-p-cresol. September 8, 1987.
65. **S. 1033** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on rosachloride lumps. July 15, 1987.
66. **S. 1034** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on c-amines. July 13, 1987.
67. **S. 1035** (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on diamino imid sp. July 8, 1987.
68. **S. 1049** (Mr. Chafee)—To suspend temporarily the duty on lasamid. July 8, 1987.
69. **S. 1050** (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on certain stuffed toy figures. June 4, 1987.
70. **S. 1051** (Mr. Chafee)—To suspend temporarily the duty on stuffed dolls and toy figures. June 15, 1987.
71. **S. 1066** (Mr. Danforth)—To extend the suspension of duties on certain small toys. June 4, 1987.
72. **S. 1082** (Mr. Thurmond)—To temporarily suspend the duty on tetra amino biphenyl until 1993. July 15, 1987.
73. **S. 1091** (Mr. Rockefeller)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by adding a new item on kitchenware of transparent, nonglazed glass ceramics.

74. **S. 1114** (Mr. Heflin)—To impose a temporary duty on laser discs. July 16, 1987.

75. **S. 1129** (Mr. Danforth)—To temporarily suspend the duty on triallate. July 13, 1987.

76. **S. 1131** (Mr. Breaux)—To equalize the duties on canned tuna. June 15, 1987.

77. **S. 1150** (Mr. Glenn)—To temporarily suspend the duty on para-chloro-o-nitroaniline. August 14, 1987.

78. **S. 1151** (Mr. Glenn)—To temporarily suspend the duty on meta-nitro-o-anisidine. September 8, 1987.

79. **S. 1152** (Mr. Glenn)—To temporarily suspend the duty on para-nitro-ortho-toluidine. July 16, 1987.

80. **S. 1153** (Mr. Glenn)—To temporarily suspend the duty on phenyl carbethoxy pyrazolone. September 8, 1987.

81. **S. 1154** (Mr. Glenn)—To temporarily suspend the duty on para-nitro-o-anisidine. September 8, 1987.

82. **S. 1163** (Mr. Rockefeller)—To suspend the tariff on certain carbodiimides. September 10, 1987.

83. **S. 1202** (Mr. Helms)—To extend the temporary duty suspension for m-toluic acid. July 28, 1987.

84. **S. 1208** (Mr. Heinz)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on triethyleneglycol dichloride. July 28, 1987.

85. **S. 1210** (Mr. Rockefeller)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on natural graphite. September 10, 1987.

86. **S. 1212** (Mr. Heinz)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, magnesium chloride, stabilizers, and application adjuvants. September 8, 1987.

87. **S. 1213** (Mr. Heinz)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on 2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, and on mixtures of 2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and application adjuvants. September 8, 1987.

88. **S. 1214** (Mr. Heinz)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on m-hydroxybenzoic acid. September 10, 1987.

89. **S. 1215** (Mr. Heinz)—To extend for 3 years the existing temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, magnesium chloride and magnesium nitrate. September 8, 1987.

90. **S. 1222** (Mr. Lautenberg)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain textile machines. June 26, 1987.

91. **S. 1224 (Mr. Kasten)**—To provide for 3 years duty-free treatment of certain power-driven weaving machines and parts thereof. July 20, 1987.
92. **S. 1252 (Mr. Bradley)**—To temporarily suspend the duty on certain chemicals. July 28, 1987.
93. **S. 1261 (Mr. Heinz)**—To extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on hovercraft skirts. August 7, 1987.
94. **S. 1289 (Mr. Roth)**—To temporarily suspend the duty on Bendiocarb. August 12, 1987.
95. **S. 1313 (Mr. Riegle)**—To continue for a 3-year period the suspension of the duties on dicyclomine hydrochloride, mepenzolate bromide, desipramine hydrochloride, rifampin, terfenadine, clomiphene citrate, and lactulose. August 12, 1987.
96. **S. 1318 (Mr. Bradley)**—To extend for 3 years the reduction of duty on caffeine. July 28, 1987.
97. **S. 1342 (Mr. Matsunaga)**—To provide for the temporary suspension of duty on certain magnetic video tape. July 28, 1987.
98. **S. 1375 (Mr. Glenn)**—To suspend until December 31, 1990, the duty on Ornithine. August 14, 1987.
99. **S. 1376 (Mr. Glenn)**—To suspend until December 31, 1990, the duty on Teicoplanin. August 12, 1987.
100. **S. 1377 (Mr. Grassley)**—Extending the existing suspensions of duty on certain chemicals until January 1, 1991. August 12, 1987.
101. **S. 1400 (Mr. Chafee)**—To suspend the duty on cultured pearls until January 1, 1991. September 10, 1987.

END

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